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MUSSELSHELL COUNTY SMALL COMMUNITY SURVEY

STATE DOCUMENTS

ROUNDUP, MONTANA

SUMMER 1971

WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

intern report:
lizabeth mathers
wayne gildroy

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MUSSELSHELL COUNTY

SMALL COMMUNITY SURVEY

August, 1971

WICHE INTERNS:

Lizabeth Mathers
Wayne Gildroy

LOCAL SPONSOR:

Concerted Services in Training and Education
Ralph Gildroy, Coordinator

PROJECT COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Ralph Gildroy	Concerted Services
Darryld Kautzmann	County Agent
Robert Krogh	Superintendent of Schools
Clarence McKenna	County Assessor
Clarence Nybo	Employment Security Commission
Lew Sprague	Reclassifier
Pete Tragitt	Soil Conservation Service
Ed Robson	Chairman, County Commissioners
Arnold Johnson	County Commissioner
Geno Minnie	County Commissioner

the cover

James Shaw, or "Old Jim" as he is known to many people around the community of Roundup, was born June 9, 1892 in Clarksville, Missouri, the youngest in a family of two girls and three boys. He frequents the streets of this central Montana community, visiting with anyone who has time to listen, talking about good times and bad or about his experiences in World War I.

When Jim was six months old his family moved to Bozeman where Jim lived for the next twenty years. He then homesteaded in Garfield County when Glendive was the county seat (it is now Jordan). In 1916 he moved to Roundup and in 1917 he joined the Army to help the United States effort in World War I.

Jim trained with the 91st Division at Camp Lewis, now Fort Lewis, Washington. He was transferred to the 4th Regular Army where he remained for his nineteen month stretch with the United States Army. When asked where he fought, Jim responded, "I was everywhere...Belgium, France, Italy, Germany, Spain...In France I danced for the smokers and was called 'Silverheels Shaw.' I got gassed four times, at Argonne, Chateau-Thierry, Verdun, Saint Mihiel...I catch colds easy, now. When I got into New York, I had such a bad cold that I could only talk in a whisper..." One of Jim's stories followed, his face drawn in contemplation.

At Argonne, Jim climbed out of a trench to retrieve his captain's shirt because in the pocket was his wallet that contained much wanted pictures of his wife and family. The captain told Jim that if he got out alive, Jim would receive a medal. Jim was wounded at Argonne and during the battle, his name was taken down by a man who said if Jim got back alive, he would receive a medal for battle that day. Jim doesn't know for sure which battle he was honored for, but in 1923, he received the Purple Heart. With this medal was a certificate bearing the name of James Shaw and signed by Woodrow Wilson. Jim will show the medal and the certificate to those who ask to see it and will tell what happened during many of his days in the war.

When Jim returned to Roundup, he met some of the additions to the family and some of the family met him for the first time. His nephew asked his mother, "Who's that?" She replied that the man was his Uncle Jim who was home safely from the war. "Oh, good," answered the little boy, "now I can quit prayin' for him." "I was always gettin' letters from girls tellin' me that they was prayin' for me," recollects Jim with a smile.

On his return to Roundup, Jim hauled coal for the mines that are near Roundup. When asked if he ever worked in the mines he laughed and said, "No, they wanted me to, but I told them I'd be underground soon enough!" In 1928 he married Freida Tillette and they farmed until bad luck, including bad health, forced him to "retire" outside of Roundup.

Jim now has two horses, one is thirteen and the "old mare" is going on 40, which keep him busy gathering hay and grass for feed. "The kids feed them candy and bananas," Jim adds, proudly. "The old mare, she's fat and wobbly."

When Jim talks about his life and the troubles with which he has been faced, he often refers to "they" with a note of bitterness. In 1966, after the passage of a law affecting the pension of veterans, Jim made a trip to Lewistown expecting a raise in his inadequate pension of $45 per month. He returned disappointed, with his pension cut to $21 per month. He could have shown them his wounds and told them of his gassed lungs but, "They didn't ask you nothin' like that. They was gonna take your pension and they did." He was sent the medicine he needed for a while, but that soon stopped. Anger was present, but he mellowed when he talked about dancing. "I danced 96 dances without sitting down once. We had a lot more fun than they do now. I'd feel better if I could still dance, but my knee..."

Roundup hasn't changed much according to Jim, "except they've built two or three new houses," and the people are always growing up. They all know Jim.

Jim feels good except occasionally his eyes bother him because of the pain in his knee. "I'm always going, that's one thing...it's the only thing that keeps me alive."

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introduction

The Musselshell County Small Community Survey was designed to acquire more extensive information about manpower characteristics (training needs, employment, skills, etc.), education, the elderly, housing (standard & sub-standard), and additional information concerning the physical and human resources in the community.

In any attempt to induce economic development into a community, a thorough knowledge of that community's resources, physical and human, is necessary. Without a foundation of this basic knowledge, no constructive action can be successfully initiated. It does little good to bring numerable job opportunities into the community if there is a housing shortage and nowhere to put the new people. It does little good to get a low-income housing project, when those people who live in sub-standard houses would never move out because they were "home". It makes little sense to set up job training programs when one has no idea as to how many people would be interested in enrolling in them. Thus, in order to bring development into this community in an orderly manner, this survey and the housing study were conducted to expand upon existing resource knowledge and to learn more about the people of the community.

The bulk of the information obtained for this report came from data collected from the Musselshell County Small Community Survey. The total surveys sent out to the heads of family in the community numbered 1,173, while a return of 431, or 37% , was received. Data was broken down into relationships involving the main project areas of Training, Education, Employment, Income, Housing, and Transportation.

Data presentation is derived largely from a series of graphs, which are located in the Appendix. In order to gain an understanding of the relationships, three methods of data refinement were used: (1) Frequency, (2) Numerical, and (3) Propensity.

A frequency relationship is basically percentile in nature. The frequency figures shown on the graphs represent the percentage that that particular dependent variable tally (such as "desire training") is of the total tally of the related dependent variables (such as "desire training" + "no desire for training") within a specific independent variable category (such as Income - $3,000 to $3,999).

Meaning exactly what it implies, a numerical relationship is the number of responses to a specific independent variable category.

Like a frequency relationship, propensity is also percentile. In contrast to frequency, figures of propensity (shown on only one graph, Appendix, Table V) represent the percentage of a particular dependent variable tally ("need training"), within a specific independent variable category ("worked all year"), as a percentage of the total tally of that particular dependent variable throughout all the categories of the independent variable ("unemployment").

A small card was attached to the questionnaire. On the card were five questions to be answered "yes" or "no". The questions were:

1. Do you need transportation?
2. Would you like more information on job training?
3. Would you like information on adult education?
4. Are you in need of "Meals on Wheels"? (One hot meal a day delivered to your home)
5. Do you have a service, hobby, or knowledge you would like to share with others?

If "yes" were the response to any of the questions, the name and address was to be written on the card and it was to be returned to the Concerted Services Office. The card was mailed in separately from the questionnaire so no name could be linked to the questionnaire.

Of the forty-four cards returned, thirty-five of the people were reached by phone, six were not at home, and three had no phones. Those who were contacted were asked several questions so that more information could be obtained about their area of interest. The information was recorded and will be distributed to the appropriate people.

The survey and attached card were not the sole method of gathering information about the project area. In reference to sub-standard housing and the shortage of adequate housing in Roundup, trips were conducted with the aid of the County Reclassifier to examine houses which the Reclassifier felt could possibly be sub-standard, in order to confirm or not confirm his speculations. In addition, other information was obtained from conversations with the county agent and other city, county, and state officials in the area.

project objectives

The basic objectives of the Musselshell County Small Community Survey were:

(A) To gain additional information on such basics as physical and human resources,

(B) To find if a need existed for extensive job training programs,

(C) To learn more about the housing problems of the community and make suggestions on rectification,

(D) To gain a greater insight into the problems of the elderly in the community, and

(E) To better understand the personal values and psychological aspects which could serve as road-blocks to community development and change.

the questionnaire

A copy of the questionnaire, on which this survey is based, appears in the appendix. This three page questionnaire was mailed May 13th to all heads of household in Musselshell County. 37% of the heads of household responded. This return is adequate for purposes of this survey.

In composing the questionnaire, numerous meetings were held with staff members of the Employment Security Commission Office in Billings, and with Musselshell County Committees relative to the areas of employment, training, education, housing, health, income, and transportation. Prior to printing and mailing, a model was adapted for Yellowstone County and, with the assistance of the Employment Security Commission, was administered to an Adult Basic Education class for the purpose of detecting flaws or areas for improvements. Several alterations were made in the final draft as a result of this test run.

All committee members were aware of the importance of trying to produce a one page questionnaire, if at all possible. Despite every effort to maintain brevity, the desire to acquire much-needed information outweighed other considerations and the decision was made to mail the three page, legal size product of their efforts.

In interpreting the survey tallies there were some troublesome areas.

The first problem question was question 8 on the survey* which dealt with the number of persons in families. Numerable times, a retired couple would include their thirty-year old "children" as part of their family, when the children were no longer dependent on their parents' income for support. This slightly distorts figures on family size and per capita income. The question would have been better understood if "family" would have been explained as including those who were financially dependent on the income of the head of the family.

Question 9, which requested to know the family's income, also could have been better worded. There is a significant difference between a family's gross and net incomes. No real provision was made in the question to clarify whether gross or net income was being requested; thus it was difficult to determine whether or not a response was gross or net. In this case, a request for the family's net income, with "net" defined, would have provided more meaningful data.

By omitting a category of "retired" in the construction of question 14, a certain level of distortion was present in raw employment figures derived from this survey. In computations, an attempt to minimize the distortion necessitated an exclusion of the category "Had no job this year" in order to eliminate retired people from the statistics. Of course, a number of those chronically unemployed in the community who indeed "had no job this year" had to be also omitted because it was impossible to distinguish them from the retired. Thus, those figures involved with unemployment levels are slightly deflated due to this adjustment; except, naturally, the gross tally.

* - See Appendix, Table I - Gross Tally

Had the proper category been provided, a more accurate measure of employment statistics could have been obtained.

Another question may have been better constructed; question 18 - "Do you feel you need training?". In its present form, the question could possibly have discouraged response. In a psychological sense, the phrasing - "need training" - could possibly have evoked a feeling of suggested inferiority in those who actually needed training. Putting the individual in such a defensive position could have possibly reduced the number of responses to this question. Had the question been phrased more subtly, such as "If training were made available to the community, would you take part in it?", a greater response level could possible have been obtained. The word "need" is a form of self-expression of inferiority when a person admits to it. Such expression is difficult to many people, so this word, "need" should be avoided.

These were some problems with this questionnaire. Despite these problems, however, the knowledge obtained from the survey is greatly beneficial in gaining a better view of the human and physical aspects of the community of Roundup.

description of project area

LOCATION

Musselshell County is located in South Central Montana. Roundup, the county seat, is located on International Highway 87 and on Highway 12 which runs east and west. Billings, the principle trade center for the area, is fifty miles south of Roundup.

POPULATION

The total population of Musselshell County, according to the 1970 census, is 3,734 persons. There are three communities that hold 64% of the population for the county or 2,393 people. Roundup has 2,116 persons, Melstone has 227, and Musselshell has 50 people.

CLIMATE

The altitude of the county is 3,227 feet above sea level. The climate is excellent with an average winter low of 12.6° and an average summer high of 89.1°. Precipitation is 12.25 inches yearly with an annual average snowfall of 33.9 inches.

TOPOGRAPHY

Topographically the county is a transition area between the foothill area to the west and the sedimentary plains to the east. The Musselshell River flows through the entire width of the county in a northeasterly direction until it reaches Melstone where it turns north. The average gradient is around 11½ feet to the mile, which is rather steep.

The valley floor varies from ¼ to 3 miles in width. It is comparatively level with average slopes from 0 to 2% draining towards the river. In its natural condition some areas are rather rough. All valley land requires some land treatment for efficient water management.

Musselshell County is bounded on the north by the Big and Little Snowy Mountains and on the south by the Bull Mountain Uplands. The highest elevation of 5500 feet is found in the extreme northwest corner on the slopes of the Big Snowies. From this point, the land slopes both south and east until the Musselshell River is reached. Immediately south of the river the Bull Mountains begin with their highest elevation of 4750 feet being found in the southeast corner of the county.

The area between the Big and Little Snowies and the river is a high, smooth, dissected limestone bench grading into rolling residual plains. Near the mountains these benches have a gradient of 400 feet to the mile. Away from the mountains this gradient levels out to about 15 feet to the mile.

The Bull Mountains to the south is a region of deeply dissected residual uplands characterized by narrow canyons and drainages topped occasionally by isolated mesas and buttes. At the west end of the Bull Mountains lies a residual basin locally known as Hay Basin.

There are several large drainages both from the north and south flowing into the Musselshell River.[1]

TRANSPORTATION

Intra-city transportation, other than privately owned vehicles, is nonexistent in Roundup, Melstone, or Musselshell. The Milwaukee Railroad operates a freight train in the area but there is no passenger service. Intermountain Bus Lines provides two northbound and two southbound buses daily.

Two major highways cross in Roundup. International Highway 87 runs north and south and State Highway 12 runs east and west. These two highways provide easy access to the larger trading areas of the State.

INDUSTRIES

Existing:

Musselshell Lumber Co.
Sealey's Saw Mill
Yount Saw Mill
Willow Creek Lumber Co.
Sanner Saw Mill & Post Peeling
Rodegheiro Saw Mill

Nies Coal Company
Square Deal Coal Co.
Western Coal Co.
Divide Coal Co.
P. M. Coal Company

Clyde Brewer - Oilwell Service
Big Chief Well Service
Soape Drilling Company
Ted Torgrimson - Oilfield Service

Merle Hunt	Water Wells
Kelly Drilling	Water Wells
Montana Art Bronze	Foundry
Agri-Services	Feed Supplies
Finco Cement Co.	Cement
Hazelton Apiary	Honey
M. V. Enterprises	Cattle Feeding

[1]Concerted Services in Training & Education, Overall Economic Development Program - Musselshell County, Appendix - page 16.

Proposed - further development for Musselshell County:

Mushroom Growing and Canning Factory in Area Coal Mine
Museum
Coal Development - Consolidation Coal Company
National Sire Directory for Beef Cattle
City-County-School Library
Vo-Ag Department in Roundup School System
Adult Education Classes
Youth Training Programs
Low Rent Housing
Water Resources Development - for irrigation, industrial, and recreational purposes
Additional Beef Feedlots
Packing Plant established in the area
General development of business in the area
Completion of Musselshell County Standard Soil Survey
Pulpwood, Post and Pole Peeling and Treating
Flood Control Levee for the Roundup Area
Zoning and City-County Planning
Kaolin Clay and Bentonite
Park and Fairground Development

UNEMPLOYMENT

For the past four years, unemployment in Musselshell County has remained around 6% to 7%. Although there has been a slight increase in employment, is has been just enough to offset the rise in the civilian labor force.

The 1970 figures listed below are the annual average. The figures for May are preliminary.

Year and Month	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployed as Percent of Labor Force
1970	1,444	1,344	941	100	6.9%
1971					
January	1,199	1,118	908	81	6.8%
February	1,335	1,208	878	127	9.5%
March	1,310	1,199	874	111	8.5%
April	1,408	1,315	869	93	6.6%
May	1,522	1,393	884	129	8.5%

In many instances the major problem is not unemployment, but it is underemployment. This is demonstrated by the fact that Musselshell County has the lowest per capita income in the State.

PER CAPITA INCOME

Musselshell County has the lowest per capita income in the state according to the December 1970 Montana Situation Statement. The booklet is prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, State Committee for Rural Development. The per capita income is $1,743. This is 36.15% below the state average of $2,730.

LAND OWNERSHIP

Federal	12,871 Acres
State	74,229 Acres
Railroad	28,345 Acres
Private	1,074,040 Acres
TOTAL	1,194,585 Acres or 1,866.53 Sections

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS - 1969

Cash Receipts from Sale of Principle Products and Government Payments

	County	State	County % of State Total
Livestock & livestock products	$4,891,400	$352,740,000	1.39%
Crops	506,800	181,464,000	.28%
Total receipts from marketings	5,398,200	534,204,000	1.01%
Government Payments	391,500	80,081,000	.49%
All Cash Receipts	5,789,700	614,285,000	.94%
Cash Receipts per Farm	25,283	23,007	9.89% greater

Land in Agricultural Use - excluding pasture land (figures not available)

	ACRES HARVESTED	VALUE OF CROP PRODUCTION
COUNTY		
Irrigated	5,900	$ 288,700
Not Irrigated	25,700	591,500
STATE		
Irrigated	1,574,600	92,951,900
Not Irrigated	6,532,700	197,236,100
COUNTY % OF STATE TOTAL		
Irrigated	.37%	.25%
Not Irrigated	.39%	.08%

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS - 1969, cont'd

Livestock on Farms and Ranches - January 1, 1970 - Number of Head

	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY % OF STATE TOTAL
All cattle and calves	40,000	3,014,000	1.33%
Milk cows, 2 years and older	200	47,000	.43%
Stock sheep and lambs	14,000	1,051,000	1.33%
Chickens	10,500	1,238,000	.85%
Hogs and pigs (Dec. 1969)	1,000	161,000	.62%

Cattle Movements - 1969

	COUNTY	STATE	COUNTY % OF STATE TOTAL
Moved out	33,724	2,452,532	1.37%
Moved in	12,569	1,105,508	1.13%
Net movements out	21,155	1,347,024	1.57%

WATER RESOURCES:

There are two main water sources for the Roundup area. There is a mine with 96 feet of cover that has a 1250 gallon per minute capacity. The other source is an underground sump that is 40 feet deep and has a maximum of 2200 gallons per minute. There are two pumps at each source.

The maximum demand so far has been 33,000,000 gallons per month. This could triple on a yearly basis.

People in the rural areas have their own water supply. This is usually a drilled well, an open well, a cistern, or a spring.

Melstone has a filter in the Musselshell River and a holding tank. The pump on the holding tank pumps 8,000 gallons per hour, fourteen to sixteen hours per day.

job training

Perhaps one of the most important assets of a community seeking further economic development is a skilled labor force. For this reason, an adequate knowledge of the "condition" of the labor force is necessary, both for planning job training programs and for gauging the internal community value of bringing in new job-producing businesses (employing local people). Community development is of greater direct value to the community when the new jobs created are filled by local people currently unemployed, than when new people are imported. Through job training, a transition from a relatively unskilled to a skilled work force may be achieved readily, as well as giving those a chance who never had a chance before.

Of first concern when one is examining the "condition" of the labor force is training status; that is, finding out who has had training and who hasn't. Through question 25 in the Musselshell County Small Community Survey, which read "Have you ever had training for a job?," it was hoped to gain greater insight into the training status of this community's working force. Data received from question 25 showed that 47.06% of the community's heads of family had no type of job training.* One can quickly see the serious nature of only 1 out of every 2 in the potential work-force**having any sort of formal job training. The seriousness is somewhat muted, however, when one realizes that some people may not have thought on-the-job training was meant to be included. Yet, in today's economic situation, a certain degree of formalized training is necessary to properly understand many of the modern technological developments in the fields of labor. It would appear, from this data, that a problem does exist in Musselshell County in regard to a lack of adequate job training within the population.

After establishing a need for job training, the next step is to pin-point where the lack-of-training problem is greatest within the community strata. Two levels of comparison were used to learn more about the status of those who were not trained for jobs: income and employment.

Referring to Table II-A in the Appendix, one can readily see that the lower income brackets are composed mainly of those who have not had benefit of job training. For example, 82.35% of those who make under $1,500 a year and 70.59% of those who make $3,000-$3,999 a year have not had job training. Recalling that Musselshell County has the lowest per capita income in the state of Montana, one can understand the importance of this fact. In Musselshell County, it would appear that the majority of those workers who have had no job training have definite problems getting an adequately salaried job.

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* - See Appendix, Table I

** - Work force is a rather vague term when used in this report. Since this survey is of heads of family only, work force would apply to "bread-winners" only. Those children and wives working could not be included because of the limitations of the survey data.

In addition to being the most susceptible to low income, the untrained workers of Musselshell County suffer high unemployment. As shown on Table II-B in the Appendix, 26.19% of the untrained workers in Musselshell County were unemployed more than 5 weeks last year. When only 59.52% of those untrained workers were employed all of last year, a serious problem exists. When compared to the 86.96% employment rate among trained workers, it is quite evident that a degree of job training is extremely important in combating unemployment and underemployment,* two problems which plague the Musselshell County area.

A more perplexing situation than determining the severity of a problem involves determining a method to solve that problem. One of the first things necessary to implement a solution to the problem of unskilled labor is to obtain an indication of the number of those interested in job training programs. From data gathered from the survey, a total of 87 heads of family felt that they needed some form of job training. After referring back to the figures previously presented, one notices an amplification of the problem; the large number of those who need training will not admit it. This is a separate problem, however, which will be discussed later. Of immediate importance now is to examine the characteristics of those who have replied that they feel that they need training.

Since a primary problem in Musselshell County is the low per capita income, and since underemployment is income-related, the data involving the need for training was broken down by income level, as shown on Table III in the Appendix. The figures shown on this graph represent the percentage of the affirmative answers of the total responses to question 18, "Do you feel you need training?" Upon examining the graph, special attention should be given to the low percentage of those in the two lowest income brackets who desire training. This situation seems to confirm the gloomy speculation that those who really need the training refuse to admit their "inferiority," for this to them would be such an admission. Returning once again to the table, one would suggest that the desire for training is characteristic of what shall be called Group 1 (income - $3,000 - $4,999), Group 2 (income - $6,000 - $7,999), and Group 3 (income $10,000 & over). These groups may be compared to certain social levels. Quickly one can identify the first two groups as those usually labeled the levels of "upward mobility;" that is, those desiring to move to the next social (in a capitalist society, usually income and social level correspond) level above them. These people are seeking additional skills necessary to help propel them upward on the income scale.

The responses within each of these three groups reveal special characteristics as to the relation of type of training desired to income level. In Group 1, the large number of people are manual laborers who are seeking more "professional" skills in order to move out of their occupational area into higher paying professions. The types of training they desired differed from their present occupation in nearly all cases.

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* - Underemployment, in a general sense, simply means not making enough money to obtain the basic necessities of life and dignity.

Group 2 was composed largely of those who wished to improve their skills to enable them to function more efficiently in their present occupation. Ranchers and businessmen composed the largest part of this group. In this case, the ranchers usually wanted to learn more effective methods of raising livestock and general ranch management, while the businessmen wanted to learn more about bookkeeping and public relations. Thus, this group consisted of those who wanted to gain in income status by improving their handling of their present occupation.

Desiring "leisure-time" type training was characteristic of those in Group 3. These individuals are members of the "upper class" of the community, whose incomes are much more than adequate. Those making up Groups 3 were interested in training in the creative arts, "social work" training, and home budget management. Few, if any, of the members of this group require the types of job training needed by Groups 1 and 2. So, one must minimize the importance of training within this group and emphasize the necessity of helping the workers of Groups 1 and 2 improve themselves.

In conclusion, there appears to be a definite relationship between the "upward mobility" income levels, Groups 1 and 2, and the desire for training. These income "classes" will be explored further in the "Income" section of this report.

Since job training is not only geared to reduce underemployment, the problem exemplified above, but also to help reduce unemployment, employment statistics and their relationship to the desire for training are very relevant. Referring to Table IV, it may be noted that the majority (nearly 2/3) of those responding that they needed training were employed all of last year. From the first glance it would appear that those who needed job training (i.e. the unemployed) were unwilling to admit that they did. However, by comparing Table IV with Table V, it is clear, when referring to Table V, that within each cross-section of unemployment (especially unemployed "less than 5 weeks" and "5-20 weeks") a significant percentage of those unemployed do admit a need for training. A note of explanation is perhaps needed. Because the largest section of workers in this community is those who have "worked all year," a smaller percentage of this group represents a larger numerical group than a larger percentage of another group. At the same time, one cannot neglect the "propensity" aspect; that is, the fact that a person who was unemployed 5 to 20 weeks last year is more likely to respond affirmatively to needing training than would be a person who was unemployed not at all. (See Table V, Appendix). From Table V we learn that those who have experienced moderate unemployment (i.e. 1-20 weeks) during the past year are more apt to desire training, than those who experience chronic unemployment (i.e. more than 20 weeks); however, numerically speaking, the greatest number of those who desire training did work all of last year.

Potential mobility to obtain desired training is an important item of information. Often in a small rural community it is difficult to provide adequate facilities for training. Thus, it is sometimes necessary to rely on training programs established in nearby metropolitan areas. To be able to receive adequate training the trainee may find it necessary to move to the metropolitan area for the duration of the training session.

Of those responding to the training questions, 31 individuals expressed their willingness to move to get the training they felt they needed. This represents more than a third of those who responded that they felt they needed training (i.e. 87). This presents a very favorable situation. If the Training Programs they desire are available within a certain area, these individuals may be informed of them through this office (Concerted Services); and they may be able to gain the training that they need. Since it takes a length of time to set up training programs in a small rural community, these people who move to gain training act as an intermediate catalyst. They represent a general improvement in the working force (if they return) and keep the work force from further degenerating until sufficient training programs may be established within the community.

Summarizing what has been presented, we have four basic points:

(1) The work force of Musselshell County is lacking significantly in terms of job training experience;
(2) The majority of untrained workers in Musselshell County are plagued by underemployment and unemployment;
(3) The problem of the underemployed will be more difficult to solve than the problem of the unemployed because of the former's reluctance to admit to need training; and
(4) The situation exists that a significant number of those who desire training are willing to move to get that training.

Discussing the importance of each of these points, one readily sees their significance to community development. A community can hardly hope to prosper when 1 out of 2 of its working force is unskilled. If incoming employment opportunities are to be of the greatest benefit to the community, a skilled labor force is necessary to absorb the new jobs. The problems of underemployment and unemployment do much to degenerate the economic foundation of a community. Unless they are corrected, they can lead to the "death" of that community. Since these problems lay mostly among untrained workers, through job training these problems may be partially minimized. However, getting people to participate in these programs will present a formidable problem. Reluctance to admit to need training is something which needs to be corrected if job training programs are to succeed. Since this reluctance is least prevalent in terms of unemployment, job training programs must be aimed at this problem first; the more long-range program of rectifying underemployment must be set aside for the present. Finally, the mobility of those who wish training must be put to its greatest advantage. As stated before, such mobility may help stave off degeneration of the working force until job training programs can be initiated at the local level.

In conclusion, it is evident that job training programs in Musselshell County are a necessity if a viable economic base is to be achieved. Clearly the problems will not be readily solved because of the many obstacles present in a small rural community of proud people; however, if the community of Roundup is to survive, steps toward training the untrained people in the working force (47.06%) must be taken, and taken quickly.

education

When a community's populace is lacking education, a problem exists. However, the problem is compounded when that segment of the community that has little education is the same segment that is untrained. Since education is a form of training, its effect may be two-fold. It can both cure the problem of undereducation and prepare the worker for job training programs. Since an individual's job opportunities tend to increase with an increase in education, education may help relieve the problems of untrained workers and unemployment.

Within Musselshell County there appears to be little problem with undereducation among the heads of family. Referring to Table XXVII, 55.48% of the heads of family have had a complete high school education and 12.94% have graduated from college. This is to be compared to national averages of 55% with a high school diploma and 11% with a college diploma.* Thus, in these two categories Musselshell County would appear to be above average. However, it should be remembered that in this survey little data was acquired on the education of the wives of the male heads of family. Since the national averages include the entire civilian population over the age of 25, the educational figures on Table XXVII may be slightly inflated (assuming that the wives have, on the average, less education than their husbands.)

Table VII, in the Appendix, shows a definite correspondence between lack of training and having less than a high school education. Thus, it is possible to compare the 47.06% of the heads of family which lack training to the 30.46% of the heads of family which have not gone beyond the eighth grade. Here we may have part of the plan to decrease the number of untrained workers. By attempting to coordinate job training and adult education programs, a greater number of the untrained and undertrained people in the community could come into direct contact with the overall program to decrease the amount of untrained workers in the work force.

As it is a problem to induce those with low incomes to admit a need for training, it is also a problem with the undereducated, as illustrated on Table VIII. With the exception of those who only had two full years of high school, there is a greater degree of reluctance on the part of those who have not finished high school to desire training than those who have. The group which includes those who have completed only 2 years of high school seems to have a high rate of affirmative response to desiring training due to the high rate of unemployment in this group. This situation will be investigated shortly.

Tables IX through XIV break down the community's heads of family by education and unemployment to learn if there is any relationship between these two areas in Musselshell County's populace. For purposes

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* - U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, August 9, 1971, Page 32.

of discussion, problem unemployment shall be defined as being unemployed more than 5 weeks. These tend to be much more of a burden on the economic structure of a community than those unemployed less than 5 weeks.

Table XXI displays that those most seriously plagued with unemployment are those who dropped out of high school after finishing their second year. These are the individuals who dropped out as soon as they were no longer legally impelled to attend school. They are the classic example of the "drop out." In Musselshell County last year, 30.76% of these people were in the problem unemployment class. It seems likely to assume that this high rate of unemployment is a significant contributing factor to the high rate of desire for training shown on Table VIII.

Suffering a 16.97% problem unemployment rate, the group shown on Table IX only had benefit of a grade school education. This group is composed largely of the older segment of the work force who depend on odd-jobs or seasonal employment. A number of these are old coal miners who were laid off their jobs when the major mines closed down in the early 1950's and have been doing part-time work ever since. Many of these people are proud individuals who insist on making their own way through life. They pose a major problem, for often times their age makes it impractical for job training. Yet, they have a hard time making ends meet. One individual, for example, is 68 years old. He refuses to go on "old age assistance" and works part-time as a caretaker. He earns around $2,100 a year, gross; he was unemployed last year for four months. Having severe illness, his wife needs much medication and needs medical attention often; hospital bills have started accumulating. This is the tragedy which is so widespread in this group.

Examining Table X, one clearly notes that the unemployment in this group tends to be slight or severe, with no middle ground. Like the previous group, those who completed only one year of high school also tend to be older members of the community work force. They do tend to be younger than the previous group; and for this reason, a greater number of them are still employed full-time. Poor health has placed some of this group in the severe unemployment areas, for the most part.

Table XII reveals a situation which is difficult to explain. For the group including those who have had only three years of high school, there were none who fell in the problem unemployment area. The only possible explanation to this phenomenom lies in the characteristics of job opportunities in Roundup. Most of the prospective job opportunities in Roundup have been manual in nature; that is, the jobs did not require a certain level of formal schooling. Thus, when these students dropped out of school, they were old enough to obtain jobs more readily than those who dropped out at an earlier educational stage (due to age difference) and were able to hold on to those jobs, depriving the high school graduates, a year later, of these positions. When examining the numbers of those who have dropped out in this educational level, the above seems hard to believe. But one must remember that few jobs are or have been available in Roundup at any one time.

Tables XIII and XIV show much more of an objective picture of the toll of unemployment and lack of sufficient jobs in Musselshell County. As previously stated, high school graduates had a much more difficult time getting jobs, than in comparable urban areas, because the dropouts the year before had filled most of the available positions. Both high school and college graduates had trouble finding adequately paying jobs in the Roundup area. There was little demand for the skills they possessed. Thus, Roundup was a community where the basic demand was for manual labor; those with high levels of education had problems obtaining suitable jobs.

This trend, however, is now in the process of reversing. New opportunities for skilled and well-educated individuals are now emerging. Technology is readily reducing the emphasis on purely manual labor. So, the value of education is becoming greater and greater in this area. Hopefully, new attempts can be made to emphasize adult education classes to help improve the levels of education in the more undereducated portions of the work force.

As stated in the initial part of this section, education and training, when coordinated, can be a potent weapon against unemployment and underemployment. Through training and education, an individual can gain the skills and knowledge necessary to obtain a job in the Musselshell County area. With the advent of the strip mining operations and mushroom farming industry, up to 150 new jobs could be created in this area. If properly educated and trained, people from the Roundup area could fill every one of those jobs. The economic boost of local people absorbing all of those positions would cause the per capita income to sky-rocket. Of course, having local people fill all of the jobs is a dream; however, an attempt to place the maximum number of local people in the new positions should be made.

The importance of educational programs for those segments of the population who are untrained and undereducated comes to the forefront when one realizes that job training programs many times depend on a certain level of education of the trainee. If the trainee does not possess that degree of basic education, the training program, for him, could possibly fail. To insure the greatest possible success of job training programs, many untrained workers must receive more education than they currently possess.

employment

Perhaps the most devastating forces present in an economic community are unemployment and the lack of employment opportunity. Both of these problems have been persistent in Musselshell County since the closing of the major coal mines in the early 1950's.

Unemployment in Musselshell County has stabilized around 6 to 7% since the coal mine closures. Examining the unemployment figures for the past several years, we find the following statistics:*

1967 - 7.8%
1968 - 6.4%
1969 - 6.5%
1970 - 6.9%
1971
JAN. - 6.8%
FEB. - 9.5%
MARCH - 8.5%
APR. - 6.6%
MAY - 8.5%

Turning to data acquired from the survey, one can readily understand the significance of unemployment as a problem in Musselshell County. The following figures were obtained from this data:

WORKED ALL YEAR	UNEMPLOYED:	
65.29%	LESS THAN 5 WEEKS	9.55%
	5 TO 20 WEEKS	6.69%
	MORE THAN 20 WEEKS	3.82%
	NO JOB THIS YEAR	14.65%

The observation that only 65.29% of the heads of family surveyed worked all of last year is indicative of the problem of unemployment in Musselshell County. In light of previous discussion, the problem of unemployment is positively linked to the other problems of untrained workers and undereducation. Because unemployment in Musselshell County is contingent on three situation aspects of the community - (1) lack of employment opportunity, (2) lack of adequate job training in the work force, and (3) undereducation in some segments of the work force - , these three problems must be solved before unemployment can be rectified.

Solving employment-related problems is a particularly touchy situation because all three contingent problems must be dealt with simultaneously to reach the most desirable community development goals. If steps are made to induce employment opportunities in the Roundup area without correcting the problems of inadequate training and undereducation, then it is doubtful that many of the new jobs will be able to be filled by local people; employees would probably be imported to fill the new positions. Although this new income and these new families would

* - EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION AREA MANPOWER REVIEW, June 25, 1971

statistically improve the economic situation, the basic problem would not be solved. The people who were unemployed would still be unemployed, only buried in the statistics. If, on the other hand, job training and education programs were initiated before any new jobs were available, the expense and effort would be of little value because upon completing the training and education programs there would be no employment opportunities. The danger would be obvious; this situation would be conducive to an "exodus" of the newly trained workers in search of new jobs. Table XV would tend to substantiate this fear, showing the "fluidity" of the work force; a significant percentage of workers in Musselshell County, regardless of income, would move away from the area if a desired employment opportunity were available elsewhere. When comparing Tables III and XV, one notices a close correlation between the desire for training and a high willingness to move to gain better employment. Thus, such programs of training and education, without provision of job opportunity, would be practically useless to community development as a whole.

The answer to this enigma lies, of course, in a compromise of the two approaches. Some effort must be made to start the "wheels" in motion on both inducing new job opportunities in Musselshell County and on training and educating people to fill the new positions. Possibly the perfect method to fit this need is the one being utilized by a local sawmill operation, recently set up. When the sawmill was established, around fourteen new jobs were created. Several individuals in the community, who already possessed the training necessary to fill the positions were hired; in addition, six individuals from the community area were then hired by the company to be trained on the job through the JOP * program. Altogether, around nine workers from Musselshell County filled the new positions. Such an integration of workers already skilled in this line of work and those who have to be trained provides a highly beneficial method of solving unemployment problems, for those with skills are able to obtain jobs and those unskilled may acquire training while working and earning an income.

Although the initial problems may be ones of lack of job opportunity, lack of adequate training, or undereducation, it is the problem that evolves from these initial problems, unemployment, which causes the greatest deterioration of an economic community. If unemployment is caused simply by lack of jobs, the problem is not as difficult to solve as when lack of training and undereducation are added to the problem. In the first situation there is still hope for the worker, the hope that he can find another job elsewhere; but for the untrained and the undereducated, unemployment can easily become a way of life, doing economic damage to the community as a whole and psychological damage to the individuals involved. It does no good just to bury the unemployed statistically by bringing in new people to fill new jobs. Definite steps must be taken to solve the plight of the unemployed and help them live useful and productive lives.

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*JOP - Jobs Optional Program

income

Musselshell County has the lowest per capita income in the state, $1,743 or 36.15% less than the state average per capita income of $2,730. This fact appears many times in the body of this report because it is of great significance to any sort of development in the county.

A low per capita income is a definite depressant on the trade and the people of the community. Some of the effects are very apparent but others are quite hidden and are not readily noticed by the townspeople. The root of many problems of the area stem from the fact that Musselshell County has the lowest per capita income in the state, but realizing a problem exists and finding a solution for that problem are two completely different situations.

It is often necessary for the people of Musselshell County to travel to the larger trade centers, normally Billings, to obtain goods and services though there are gas stations, car dealers, and businesses that offer merchandise for day to day needs in Roundup. In some instances people who own businesses cannot afford to stock large volumes of goods, which necessitates going to Billings for some parts. The effect of any out of town trade is that the money made by residents of Musselshell County in the county is spent elsewhere, draining the resources of the area.

Even though the per capita income of the county is low, the costs of operation are on an even level with counties of comparable size with a higher per capita income. A weak tax base, which results from the low per capita income, can cause numerous difficulties which can be solved only by strengthening the tax base through raising the per capita income. This does not mean that the area is going around in circles as it may sound, but that it is going to take a determined effort by a majority of the 3,734 people in the county before an improvement can be made. One of the greatest problems of the decision makers in a low per capita income area is that when the tax base is weak, there exists a tendency to slow improvement and expansion because of a lack of funds.

The "multiplier" can be used to show the effect of changes in the economy on the community (both the private and the public sector). The multiplier gives a "fairly accurate estimate of the amount by which income and employment will rise for any given increase in aggregate demand, whether this increase is accomplished by increasing government expenditure or by increasing private expenditure by cutting taxes."[1] The multiplier is equal to the change in total income divided by the change in money injected into the economy. If an injection of $100 is put into the local economy, how much will this eventually add to the total economy of Musselshell County? If the $100 injection results in a $300 change in total income, the resulting multiplier is 3, therefore, for every $100 that is added to the income, $300 will result. By using figures and

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1Lipsey & Steiner, Economics, 2nd Edition, Harper & Row, New York, Evanston, and London, 1969, page 535.

information that apply to this county, the multiplier is a very useful tool in determining the effects of development of Musselshell County on the total economy of the area.

Questions 8 & 9 on the survey (Table I, Appendix) were used for the information on the three tables concerning income, Table XVI, Table XVII, and Table XVIII, Appendix, and the poverty level in Musselshell County. A definition of "poor" was obtained through the Employment Security Commission, Billings, from the established criteria of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) and the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). The definition of a member of a poor family is: "An individual will be deemed 'poor' for purposes of the definition of disadvantaged if he (she) is a member of a family (1) which receives cash welfare payments, or (2) whose annual net income in relation to family size and location does not exceed the following criteria:

Family Size	Income-Urban	Income-Rural
1	$1,900	$1,600
2	2,500	2,000
3	3,100	2,500
4	3,800	3,200
5	4,400	3,700
6	5,000	4,200
7	5,600	4,700

For families with more than seven members, add $650.00 for each additional family member in a nonfarm family and $525.00 for each additional family member in a farm family. The new income levels are effective as of February 16, 1971." The definition of "family" should also be included as it is used frequently through the body of the report; "A 'family' consists of one or more persons living in a single household who are related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption. All persons living in one household who are related to each other are regarded as one family. An individual living alone or in group quarters is considered a family." Financial dependence should also be taken into account when determining the make-up of a "family."

Table XVI, Appendix, concerns the size of poor families with a total of 79 "poor" families involving 216 persons. The average size of a poor family is three persons. A great number of poor families are small with 91% of the total 79 families having five or less people. Many of the families consisting of one or two persons are older people who are relying on Social Security or some sort of pension (Miner's) for their means of income which is why they are "poor." The "problem area" is the poor families where there are children involved and where the parents are possibly younger. There is a better chance to raise the income of these people because age is a limiting factor, both psychologically and physically, in a job training or adult education program, therefore the younger, more able-bodied people are more likely to respond to such a program.

From the information on Table XVII, Appendix, it appears that a large number of people in Musselshell County are making $10,000 and over per year. The large number of families making $10,000 and over is a result of the frequency of persons in that income bracket who responded to the questionnaire. The average per capita income of those people who returned the questionnaire was $2,200 compared to the actual $1,743 per capita income for Musselshell County. Therefore, Table XVII minimizes the existing problem because a larger number of people in the higher income brackets responded while a smaller number of those in the problem area returned the questionnaire.

The size of the area families in relation to the per capita income is shown on Table XVIII, Appendix. Generally, as the family gets larger, the per capita income decreases, with erratic behavior in the area of the large families (seven and over), but the per capita income in these areas still remains low. If gross income rather than per capita income was being considered, there would be a rising scale but, with per capita income, everyone from an infant to an elderly person who is not able to work is included in the final figures which causes the general trend to be downward.

When discussing income in relation to a community, it is difficult to avoid referring to income levels, or classes. One of the basic objectives of this project was to gain a better understanding of the psychological feelings of the population in relation to community development. Therefore, it is important to gain a general understanding of what motivates an individual to reply that he needs training, or that he would be willing to move to a better house.

In sociological terms, there exist certain levels of people within a community known as levels of "upward social mobility." These levels of "upward mobility" generally lie between the upper lower and lower middle classes and between the upper middle and lower upper classes within a social community. The desire for social advancement of the people in the "transition area" is greater than the desire for advancement in any of the other classes or levels of society. Because of the willingness to improve their status on the social scale, the people in the transient social level are willing to participate in training programs and are more mobile than those in the stable "classes."

The hypothesis stated provides a potential explanation of the income relationships among desire for training (Table III, Appendix), training mobility (Table VI), willingness to move to get a better job (Table XV), and willingness to move to a better house (Table XXIV). On all of these graphs there is a definite relationship between the income area of $3,000 to $4,999 and of $6,000 to $7,999. Speculating that the "upward social mobility" level hypothesis explains this observation, one could assume that the upper lower to lower middle area and the upper middle to lower upper are located within these income spans.

Figures from the OEO show that a family may be considered "poor" if the annual net income of a family of three were $3,100 or less per year. From data derived from the survey, the average family in the Roundup area was 2.8 or 3 persons, and the average "poor" family was 2.7 or 3 persons. Therefore, the "lower class" for the Roundup area centers around $3,100 per year. Thus, the "lower transition class" in Musselshell County could probably be located somewhere in the upper $3,000 or lower $4,000 range, for a family of three.

The $6,000 to $7,999 income level designating the transition area between the upper middle and the lower upper class was arrived at by using the national average income for a family of three, $8,632, and the relationship between the national per capita income and the per capita income of Musselshell County. A percentile relationship was computed between the national per capita income of $3,421 and the per capita income of Musselshell County, $2,200, derived from the survey data. This relationship was utilized to achieve a relative family (3) income for Musselshell County at an average of $5,324 yearly. Using this as a middle point of the middle class, the assumption that the area between the upper middle and the lower upper class consists of those in the $6,000 to $7,999 level is reasonable.

The previous information leads to the use of the "Upward Social Mobility Hypothesis" when discussing the majority of those desiring training, willing to move for training, willing to move to get a better job, and willing to move to a better house. It is useful in predicting the response to an implementation of a job training program.

In order to assess the value of the proposed and projected development of Musselshell County to the economics of the area, a more intense study of the present economical situation must take place. There are several tools and information available for use on such a project that would help indicate the present direction of the economy of the area as well as the direction the economy may go if and when development takes place. The findings contained in this report, coupled with the projected economical situation, will be very beneficial in evaluating the economical effects of development on the area.

HOUSING

In planning for community development, much concern must be given to the occupied and available dwellings for the possible influx of people. Roundup, an old mining community, has a definite lack of rentable houses as well as a noticeable number of substandard and old homes.

The method used in rating the substandard houses of Musselshell County varies from the definition of substandard housing in Technical Studies, The Report of the President's Committee on Urban Housing, Washington, D. C., 1967, Volume I - Housing Needs; Federal Housing Programs, p. 9. Substandard housing is defined as that which is dilapidated or lacks one or more plumbing facilities (hot and cold running water, toilet, and bathtub or shower).

There were several steps to rating the houses in Musselshell County. A list of houses in the county that might be considered substandard was obtained from the County Reclassifier. The Reclassifier also furnished cards that contained information on the inside condition and facilities of each of the houses listed. He mentioned that the information was recorded in 1960 which should be taken into consideration when rating the houses. During a three day period, 274 of the total 323 houses on the list were checked by the interns and the County Reclassifier.

The houses were rated according to the outside appearance as well as on the information on the cards. The following ratings were given:

I - Needs improvement
II - Needs much improvement
D? - Could possibly be improved
D - Demolish
DD - Demolish as soon as possible

In giving the ratings, six main areas were considered; outside appearance, age, depreciation, facilities (heating and plumbing), type of foundation, and the replacement value. If a house was rated I, usually a coat of paint and a few minor structural repairs were all that was needed. When there was a lack of plumbing and/or heating and the structure was in good shape but needed some improvement, a II rating was given. A house was rated D? if there was very much improvement needed on both the outside and the inside in the way of paint, plumbing, and structural repairs, if it was an old building, and if the rate of depreciation was over 65%. A rating of D applied to houses that were in very poor shape in addition to having the same deficiencies as a house with a D? rating. A DD rating was given if the house was falling down and was beyond all hope of improvement. Several of the houses on the list had been improved or were in the process of repair which caused them to be removed from the substandard listing.

All of the houses on the list compiled by the Reclassifier were not checked. The rural area homes were omitted because of lack of time and the difficulty of locating the homes. Of the total 323 houses on the list, 274 were checked and 247 were classified. There are 1,713 houses in the county. From the classification, 14.42% of these are considered to be substandard. It was noticed that many homes in the community could be improved considerably with a coat of paint.

The ratings are recommendations that were made and are not to be misinterpreted as an actual statement as to what is going to happen to the house. Rating a house as substandard creates a "touchy" situation. When a person's entire possessions consist of the house he lives in, it is rather difficult to convince him that his home should be torn down. Pride and the psychological effects of "substandard" will be the greatest obstacles to overcome if the house is to be replaced.

The findings from the housing survey will be used by the Concerted Services Office to show the need for a low income housing program. A definite need exists for housing for the aged which will be examined and possibly proposed from the survey results.

Table XIX in the Appendix shows the large percentage of persons who have lived in their present homes for more than ten years compared to a relatively small frequency of people residing in their present homes for the length of time stipulated in the other five areas. Roundup and the surrounding area are populated largely by persons who have lived here all of their lives which is a partial reason for the 59.28% rate in the "more than ten years" category. There is very little movement of people into the community which is exemplified by the low percentages in the "less than ½ year" to the "5 - 10 years" areas and is caused by a lack of job opportunities in the area.

There is a steady decline in the percentage of people who rent as length of residency increases. The reason for this is self evident, if a person plans on remaining for an extended period in one area, he is more likely to invest in a home than to pay rent and have nothing in the way of a return. Table XX in the Appendix shows the frequency of renting in relationship to income. Over one-fourth of those persons with an income of under $1,500 are renting their homes. Several hypotheses can be drawn from this relationship. First, it seems logical to assume that a person earning less than $1,500 per year would not have sufficient funds to buy and maintain a house. A person earning under $1,500 per year could be in between jobs and looking for work, therefore not willing to invest in a residency.

Attention should also be drawn to the high frequency of persons in the $4,000 - $4,999 bracket who are renting their present living quarters. The people in this income area are "on the move" as is illustrated by their willingness to move to get a job, Table XV, Appendix. The 34.29% of renting in this area could be explained by the desire to seek better employment which may involve moving from one place to another.

People who have lived in their present homes for a long period of time are going to be reluctant to move if a low income housing project is initiated as is indicated by Table XXI in the Appendix. The people who have lived in their present homes for more than ten years are the least willing to move to a better house if more money for living expenses were available to them. Nearly half of the people in this group would remain in their present homes as they are even if they were given additional funds.

Approximately two-fifths of each residency group wanted to improve their present living quarters while those in the "½ - 1 year" category showed a noticeable willingness to move to a better house. Those who have lived in their present homes for less than ½ year have the greatest desire to remain in their present home as it is. This, coupled with the fact that they are unwilling to move to a better house leads to the conclusion that they wish to be settled and probably are basically satisfied with the home they have.

A significant percentage of those earning under $1,500 prefer to remain in their present home as it is, Table XXII, Appendix. Only 17.86% of the "Under $1,500" group would move to a better house if more funds were available to them, Appendix, Table XXIV. The aversion of these people to move will be a major obstacle to overcome if the inauguration of a low income housing complex takes place. It is going to be very difficult to move people from their homes when it is possibly the only possession they own.

An interesting point to note is that Table XXIII is the inverse of Table XXIV. If a person desires to improve his present home he is less likely to want to leave the house than a person who is unwilling to improve his present home if the money were available.

The $5,000 - $5,999 level has the highest frequency of "Improve present house" and the lowest percentage of "move to better house." This not only illustrates the foregoing hypothesis but also shows a possible stability of this income level.

It is important to remember the relevancy of the housing statistics. The information is badly needed if any concrete plans are to be made on a low income housing project. From the housing survey the need for such a project was made evident but the initiation of such a project has many drawbacks as is illustrated on the various tables. The greatest obstacle remains the reluctance of people to leave their "home."

transportation

Commercial intracity transportation is non-existent in Roundup with Intermountain Bus Lines offering the only transportation out of the town for those with no privately owned vehicles. For those who have no motor vehicle, a major problem exists when transportation is needed.

Two major highways intersect in Roundup. These two highways, International highway 87, running north and south and State Highway 12, running east and west, provide easy access to the large trading areas of the state. The Intermountain Bus Lines only travel Highway 87, which means east-west travel on Highway 12 is limited to those who have their own means of transportation.

The main areas of concern when considering the lack of transportation are the low income groups, Table XXV, Appendix, and the elderly, Table XXVI, Appendix. It is important to note that there is a corresponding relationship between the two graphs which indicates the strong possibility that the problem of lack of transportation is characteristic of the elderly poor.

The first question on the card that was attached to the questionnaire (refer to the Introduction) was "Do you need Transportation?" All of those who responded affirmatively to this question were contacted and asked the following questions:

1. Age of respondent
2. Present method of transportation
3. Frequency of need for transportation
4. Frequency and method of out-of-town travel

The average age of those contacted was 83 years old. The majority relied on friends for transportation or walked wherever they went if the weather permitted and they were in good health. The greatest need for transportation was for weekly trips downtown or to the grocery store. If trips were made out of town, the Intermountain Bus Line was used but the problem of getting to and from the bus depot still existed.

One woman contacted would not accept rides from friends because she "always paid her way." Several other people had no friends in town. One couple owned a car but were frequently not able to drive it because of illness. The lack of transportation is a great problem for the elderly as is indicated by the rapidly rising scale from the "60 - 64" category to the "85 and over" category (Table XXVI, Appendix). The attitudes mentioned should be taken into account when considering the need for a "taxi" service in Roundup.

The cost of a "taxi" service would have to be low because of the high frequency of those in the low income bracket who need transportation (Table XXV, Appendix). If the cost were too high, those who would utilize

the service could not because of the lack of money. A proposal has been submitted to the State Commission on Aging for funds to provide a "taxi" service for the elderly. The funds are needed because a town the size of Roundup (2,116 persons) cannot support a taxi service or intracity busline on its own. If this service were enacted, it would be free to the eligible townspeople.

The climate of the area is important in predicting the need for a transportation system. The climate of Roundup is very diverse with a possible drop to -40° in the winter and a rise to 105° in the summer. It is apparent that with the varying degrees of temperature, transportation "by foot" is not always possible or practical.

Roundup needs a transportation system. With 10% of the population lacking transportation and no mechanical means of "getting about" for the aged, the problem should be solved.

the elderly

Roundup, the major population center of Musselshell County, is a very "old" community. The average age for the Roundup area is 37.42 years of age, nearly ten years higher than the national average of 28.0 years. The elderly make up a significant part of the local community; 16.58% of Musselshell County is over 65 years of age, according to data compiled from the survey. One out of every four people (24.6%) in this area are over 60 years old. It can be readily observed that the elderly section of the population is an extremely important part of any discussion on community development. This group of people, however, is a very unique group; its problems are difficult to solve.

For the most part, a large number of elderly people in Musselshell County have very small incomes. Using OEO figures for "poor" levels, 51.63% of those people over 65 years of age made less than the minimum incomes for the size of their "families" (1 or 2 people). These people are said to be living in a "disadvantaged" state (i.e. "poor").

Employment does not serve a major problem for the elderly people, except in the isolated cases when poor individuals refuse to live off welfare because they "want to make it on their own." There is little that can be done for these people, except hope that they can get enough odd jobs to make ends meet.

Both training and education programs appear to be impractical for the elderly. Most of them are not working, living off inadequate pensions, social security, or old age assistance. Those who do have to take odd jobs for a living would probably not be hired by better-paying employers even if the elderly did receive training, because of their age.

While examining the sub-standard housing in the Roundup area, it was found that a large number of these houses which were inhabited were "homes" of elderly people. There is a drastic need for some form of low-cost housing or rentals for the elderly. On several surveys a statement was scrawled in a corner confirming this need.

Transportation has proven to be another problem of the elderly. As shown on Table XXVI, a large percentage of senior citizens have no sort of transportation. A number of the aged can be seen on the residential streets daily, slowly making their way down-town to buy a few groceries. In the winter months, the lack of transportation imposes a severe hardship on these people; many of them have to rely on friends with cars, if they have them. A proposal for government aid in establishing a form of "taxi" service for the local senior citizens has been turned down because of a lack of funds. Hopefully, this much needed project will be approved some time in the future.

Low-cost housing or rentals and a form of "taxi" service for the aged would help lessen the problems of this segment of the community. These are short-range projects which should be pursued. The much more long-range goal of improving the economic situation of the elderly depends on an increase in economic development in Musselshell County. With an increase in the tax-base, new monies could be devoted to assisting the aged and helping to make their lives more livable.

recommendations

It is one of the mores of our society not to decry problems without offering reasonable solutions. Thus, this section of the report is reserved for recommendations as to solution of the many problems of Musselshell County.

The first problem area is that of job training. After reviewing the data gathered from the survey, it would seem reasonable to presume that action should be taken to provide training programs to the workers in Musselshell County whose skills are outdated. At the present time, the Montana State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation provides excellent opportunities for financing on-the-job training programs to those people in the community who are handicapped, but still able to work. The Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 has provided for the Job Opportunities in the Business Sector-Optional Program (JOP). This is a highly beneficial program that enables private employers to hire and train a specified number of disadvantaged and nondisadvantaged individuals in entry level jobs and to upgrade present employees into jobs of greater responsibility or in which there is a shortage of skilled employees. As more and more new businesses and industries come into the Roundup area, the JOP program will gain in potential economic value to the community. This Concerted Services office should take every step possible to encourage new businesses to become involved in the JOP program when it comes to hiring employees. In addition to this, efforts should also be made to encourage participation in training programs offered in near-by areas. Billings, 50 miles south of Roundup, offers a large number of Vo-Tech programs of instruction in several Vo-Tech centers. Courses last from nine to eighteen months and adequately prepare the individuals for occupations. Steps should be taken to discern what the employment opportunities are in Musselshell County, and the individuals of the community who desire training should be encouraged to receive training in those areas where there could be job openings. Moving the home from the Roundup area is really not necessary for the people seeking job training because federal funds are available to bus trainees back and forth to the nearby Vo-Tech centers where they could receive training.

Adult basic education programs are the basic recommendations for the area of education. Both Roundup and Melstone have excellent school systems and these schools are the strong points of the communities. The teachers of the Roundup area often find it necessary to commute to Billings to get needed employment during the summer months. It seems wasteful to have these teachers leave the community during the summer months when their services could be utilized for the adult basic education classes. Through the Adult Education Act, Title III, funds are available to initiate adult education programs. Though not a great need, the need still exists for adult basic education programs in the area to solve the problem of "functional" illiteracy. "Functional" illiteracy means that individuals do not have enough education to make their way in a world of government forms and red-tape. Recent studies show that a shocking number of the elderly cannot fill out simple Medicare claim forms. Adult education programs should be geared to the basics and the problems of everyday life.

Only through an increase in employment opportunities can the problems of unemployment be finally solved. Though training and education are necessary to prepare the worker to take a position, the position has to be there to do him any good. Thus, the creation of new jobs through community development and the introduction of new businesses is necessary. This Concerted Services office should work actively to promote the introduction of desired businesses into the Musselshell County area. In addition, this office should continue to help the new businesses by assisting them in obtaining federal assistance to get started (such as S. B. A. loans) and in getting as many local people, currently unemployed, into the new positions (such as through JOP).

A complex problem in Musselshell County is that of housing. Without a doubt, there is a lack of adequate housing in Musselshell County for both high and low income. Inevitably, the introduction of a new business in the area will cause a number of new people to move in. Adequate housing must be made available to these people; if adequate housing is not available, community development is severely hampered. Presently, there is an acute problem of quality housing for the low income families and the elderly. Thus, there is a necessity for housing improvement, both for the present and the future. Since there are a great number of programs under the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), this Concerted Services office should take steps to gain grants for the construction of both low-income housing and regular housing. Under the existing National Housing Act, interest reduction payments on rental and cooperative housing for lower income families may be received. The U. S. Housing Act of 1937 provides for grants to provide low-rent housing and related facilities for families of low income. Many other types of loans are available through HUD for housing projects. Proposals for low income housing should be prepared by this office as soon as time and finances permit. Prospective sites for low-income housing rentals and low-rent rentals for the elderly were examined with the help of the County Reclassifier. Within the city limits, ten sites were possibilities for such projects. Four good sites for low-rentals for the elderly or low-income housing were located fairly close to the down-town area and to the schools. These four sites were in the ROUNDUP FIRST ADDITION: Block 2, Lots 1-6; Block 3, Lots 1-6; Block 9, Lots 1-6; Block 10, Lots 2-5. Blocks 9 and 10, although being the closest to town, have houses erected on them already. These homes, however, are very sub-standard in nature. Two other sites would be good only for low-income housing because the sites are too far away from the down-town area for the elderly to walk. One is located across from the city park - ROUNDUP SECOND ADDITION: Block 32, Lots 3 - 6; the other is in the FLORAL PARK ADDITION, Block 19, Lots 6-7, 11-15. Possible sites for such projects, but more undesirable because of location, are ORIGINAL TOWNSITE, Block 1, Lots 3-6 and Block 12, Lots 3-6; NTC THIRD ADDITION, Block 19, Lots 1-6; and McCLEARY'S FIRST ADDITION, Block 2. Single unit housing, because of the small size of all sites would be impractical. The apartment house idea would appear to be the most feasible.

As far as industrial sites, Roundup has a great number of possibilities within the city limits. Out of around 160 acres available for industrial sites, only 40 acres is being utilized. Choice sites lie in the Roundup Park Addition along the highway to the east of Roundup and to the South of

Roundup along the railroad tracks and the river.

Public Transportation is practically nonexistent within the community of Roundup. The problem of nonexistent public transportation is especially severe to the aged. Grants are available through the old age assistance program for a "taxi" system for the elderly. This office should continue to support the efforts of the "39 Plus Club" in Roundup to obtain the necessary federal assistance. (The last request was turned down due to lack of funds.)

To better combat the problems of the elderly, this Concerted Services office should investigate the possibilities of obtaining a Model Project under the Older Americans Act of 1965, Title III. Under this Model Project, state agencies are given the mechanisms to gain more coordinated community services that will be more responsive to the needs of the elderly. The "Meals on Wheels" program should definitely be pursued, although a degree of public information is needed to educate the people on the details of the program. The problem of transportation, as previously mentioned, should also be solved.

These are the basic recommendations derived from the survey data. Musselshell County is a community in trouble. If it is to economically prosper these forementioned steps must be taken. The federal assistance is there; the need for these programs is there; and the attempts of the Concerted Services office to combine the two are there. The final outcome of the Concerted Services office's efforts will depend on the people of Musselshell County. They, themselves, could well provide the greatest obstacle to community development. They are the ones who must participate in the job training and adult basic education programs if these programs are to be successful. Any reluctance to admit that they may be in some way "inferior" to others could prove to be a significant road-block to development. An attempt must be made to explain the personal benefits that may be derived from these programs to the people of the community. They are the ones who may resist the introduction of a new industry in the community because something might "change." They are the ones who may resist progress because it might bring in "undesirable citizens." Without a doubt, it is the people of Musselshell County who will cast the final vote. Through this survey some insight has been gained as to what the people of this community are like. However, many more questions have still been left unanswered. The hidden prejudices and hates of the people, if they exist, will probably only show themselves when an attempt at "change" occurs. It is hoped that when the time comes, the people of Roundup will make the right choices and will take advantage of programs made available to them to improve themselves and their lives. If they reject progress and attempts to make these improvements, there is little hope for Musselshell County. It will probably die in its sleep.

acknowledgements

Ralph Gildroy, Jr., Coordinator, Concerted Services

Karen Skagen, Secretary, Concerted Services

Lewis Sprague, Reclassifier, Musselshell County

Darryld Kautzmann, County Agent, Musselshell County

Clarence Nybo, Montana Employment Security Commission, Billings

James Shaw (Special thanks for a greater insight into the community and its people)

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APPENDIX

TABLE I

NUMBER SENT OUT = 1,173 NUMBER RETURNED = 431 PERCENTILE RETURN = 37%

TO BE COMPLETED BY HEAD OF FAMILY PLEASE MAIL BACK BY MAY 24

DO NOT SIGN YOUR NAME ON THESE PAGES CHECK CORRECT SPACE

1. HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN LIVING IN YOUR HOUSE OR APARTMENT?	LESS THAN ½ Year	11
	½ to 1 YEAR	25
	1 to 2 YEARS	25
	3 to 5 YEARS	59
	5 to 10 YEARS	45
	MORE THAN 10 YEARS	246
2. DO YOU OWN OR RENT YOUR LIVING QUARTERS?	OWN	350
	RENT	64
3. HOW MUCH RENT OR HOUSE PAYMENTS DO YOU PAY PER MONTH?	NO CASH RENT	153
	LESS THAN $20	5
	$ 20 to $ 29	3
	$ 30 to $ 39	6
	$ 40 to $ 49	13
	$ 50 to $ 59	24
	$ 60 to $ 69	16
	$ 70 to $ 79	21
	$ 80 to $ 89	11
	$ 90 to $ 99	8
	$ 100 to $ 149	17
	$ 150 OR MORE	9
4. WHAT METHOD OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL DO YOU USE? CHECK ONE.	CITY SEWER	282
	SEPTIC TANK	113
	OUTDOOR TOILET	16
	OTHER	6
5. WHAT IS YOUR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER? CHECK ONE.	CITY SUPPLY	302
	DRILLED WELL	103
	OPEN WELL	3
	SPRING	5
	CISTERN	2
	OTHER	2
6. HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU HAVE IN YOUR HOUSE OR APARTMENT ? WRITE IN NUMBER	BATHROOMS	499
	IN-HOUSE FLUSH TOILETS	514
	RUNNING HOT WATER FAUCETS	1348
	RUNNING COLD WATER FAUCETS (INDOORS)	1403
7. DO YOU SHARE ANY OF QUESTION #6 WITH ANOTHER FAMILY?	YES	11
	NO	384

8. HOW MANY PERSONS IN YOUR FAMILY, INCLUDING YOURSELF, BELONG TO EACH OF THE AGE GROUPS INDICATED BELOW?

(WRITE IN EXACT NUMBER)

	UNDER 5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-59	60-64	65-74	75-84	85 & OVER
MALE	36	36	56	60	31	221	47	52	36	9
FEMALE	40	37	47	51	43	220	46	51	34	11

9. WHICH OF THESE GROUPS REPRESENTS YOUR TOTAL FAMILY INCOME FOR THE PAST YEAR?

UNDER $1,500	38
$1,500 to $2,999	66
$3,000 to $3,999	28
$4,000 to $4,999	51
$5,000 to $5,999	33
$6,000 to $7,999	65
$8,000 to $9,999	46
$10,000 & OVER	80

10. WHAT MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY ARE WORKING? (INCLUDES PART-TIME & FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT)

YOURSELF	271
WIFE	98
CHILDREN (HOW MANY?)	76

11. HOW MUCH ARE EACH PAID? (PER MONTH)

YOURSELF	---
WIFE	---
CHILDREN	---

12. WHAT KIND OF WORK DID YOU DO ON YOUR LAST OR PRESENT JOB? ----------

13. YOUR FAVORITE JOB WAS ----------

14. HOW LONG WERE YOU OUT OF A JOB THE LAST YEAR?

LESS THAN 5 WEEKS	30
5 - 20 WEEKS	21
MORE THAN 20 WEEKS	12
HAD NO JOB THIS YEAR	46
WORKED ALL YEAR	205

15. IN THE LAST 5 YEARS YOU HAVE CHANGED JOBS

0 TIMES	241
1 - 2 TIMES	51
3 - 5 TIMES	18
5 - 10 TIMES	3
MORE THAN 10 TIMES	3

16. CIRCLE HIGHEST YEAR COMPLETED IN SCHOOL

GRADE SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	COLLEGE
0 - 1	1 - 21	1--19
1 - 5	2 - 20	2--18
2 - 1	3 - 16	3--8
3 - 3	4 - 121	4--32
4 - 3		5--10
5 - 6		6--4
6 - 10		7--3
7 - 18		8 ---
8 - 73		9--2

17. CHECK THE KIND OF TRAINING YOU FEEL IS NEEDED IN YOUR COMMUNITY.

AGRICULTURE		HOME		BUSINESS	
CROPS	43	NUTRITION	64	RETAILING	62
LIVESTOCK	65	CHILD CARE	63	ADVERTISING	27
RANGE	68	HOME NURSING	69	PUBLIC RELATIONS	125
FARM MANAGEMENT	102	MONEY MANAGEMENT	118	DISPLAYING	24
FORAGE	22	OTHER	13	OTHER	15
NUTRITION	40				
OTHER	26				

18. DO YOU FEEL YOU NEED TRAINING?

YES	87
NO	244

19. IF YES, WHAT KIND OF TRAINING DO YOU WANT? LIST 3

1. ----------
2. ----------
3. ----------

20. CHECK TIME AND LENGTH OF TRAINING YOU WOULD LIKE BEST

ALL DAY SESSIONS	8
EVENING SESSIONS	55
AFTERNOON SESSIONS	9

21. CHECK THE TIME OF YEAR THAT YOU WOULD BE AVAILABLE TO ATTEND A TRAINING PROGRAM

JANUARY-MARCH	47
APRIL-JUNE	15
JULY-SEPTEMBER	21
OCTOBER-DECEMBER	37

22. CHECK THE DAYS OF THE WEEK YOU WOULD LIKE BEST TO ATTEND TRAINING

MONDAY	57
TUESDAY	47
WEDNESDAY	45
THURSDAY	38
FRIDAY	32
SATURDAY	19
SUNDAY	14

23. WOULD YOU MOVE TO ANOTHER TOWN TO GET THE TRAINING YOU WANT?

YES	31
NO	115

24. WOULD YOU MOVE TO ANOTHER TOWN TO GET A JOB IF IT WERE AVAILABLE?

YES	71
NO	100

25. HAVE YOU EVER HAD TRAINING FOR A JOB?

YES	126
NO	112

26. IF YES, WHAT KIND? ----------

27. WHERE DID YOU GET THE TRAINING? ----------

28. WHAT IS YOUR NORMAL METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION?

OWN CAR, TRUCK, ETC.	236
BUS	8
RIDE WITH RELATIVES & FRIENDS	25
DO NOT HAVE TRANSPORTATION	17

29. WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD IS

WELL KEPT	123
AVERAGE	188
NEEDS IMPROVEMENT	106

30. WHAT IS THE LOCATION OF YOUR HOME?

IN ROUNDUP	262
WITHIN 10 MILES OF ROUNDUP	56
10 - 19 MILES	26
20 - 29 MILES	26
30 MILES OR MORE	37

31. HOW WOULD YOU RATE ROUNDUP?

	GOOD	SATISFACTORY	POOR
SAFE & CLEAN PLAYGROUNDS	197	131	14
CLEAN, WELL-MAINTAINED STREETS	95	194	50
CLEAN, WELL-MAINTAINED SIDEWALKS	71	180	82
SCHOOLS	203	121	8
FLOOD CONTROL	49	131	138
RETAIL SERVICE	84	183	53
POLICE PROTECTION	92	174	66
GARBAGE REMOVAL	171	134	18

	GOOD	SATISFACTORY	POOR
TRANSPORTATION	36	117	152
BUILDINGS MAINTAINED	29	176	98
PROPERTY OTHER THAN BUILDINGS MAINTAINED	22	167	118
IRRITATING NOISE	90	156	71

HOW WOULD YOU RATE MELSTONE?

SAFE & CLEAN PLAYGROUNDS	5	12	16
CLEAN, WELL-MAINTAINED STREETS		11	20
CLEAN, WELL-MAINTAINED SIDEWALKS		5	29
SCHOOLS	22	8	3
FLOOD CONTROL	3	17	11
RETAIL SERVICE	1	17	9
POLICE PROTECTION		10	18
GARBAGE REMOVAL	10	14	4
TRANSPORTATION	1	9	19
BUILDINGS MAINTAINED		16	14
PROPERTY OTHER THAN BUILDINGS MAINTAINED		11	18
IRRITATING NOISE	4	11	12

32. IF YOU HAD MORE MONEY TO USE FOR RENT OR PURCHASE OF A HOUSE, WOULD YOU

REMAIN IN PRESENT HOME AS IT IS	139
IMPROVE YOUR PRESENT HOME	151
MOVE TO A BETTER HOUSE	76

33. DO ANY MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY HAVE HANDICAPS OR DISABILITIES THAT REQUIRE SPECIAL TREATMENT OR CARE?

YES	59
NO	312

34. HOW MANY DAYS HAVE YOU SPENT IN BED IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS DUE TO ILLNESS OR INJURY? ---

35. DO ANY MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY NEED THE FOLLOWING MEDICAL ATTENTION WHICH THEY ARE NOT GETTING?

DOCTOR	25
DENTIST	31
HOSPITAL	4
DRUGS	7
DOES NOT APPLY	196

36. DO YOU HAVE MEDICAL INSURANCE?

YES	327
NO	74

37. HOW MUCH DO YOU NOW OWE IN HOSPITAL & MEDICAL BILLS? ---

38. WHAT DO YOU NEED BUT CANNOT AFFORD TO BUY?

AUTO OR TRUCK	55
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES	35
FURNITURE	44
HOUSE	30
CLOTHING	22
MEDICAL CARE	35
OTHER	37

39. TO WHICH OF THESE GROUPS DO YOUR CHILDREN BELONG?

CHURCH	122
4-H	18
FFA	---
BOY SCOUTS	14
GIRL SCOUTS	18
CUB SCOUTS	7
STUDENT GOVERNMENT	16
OTHER	20
NONE OF THESE	38

TABLE II-A

TRAINING STATUS

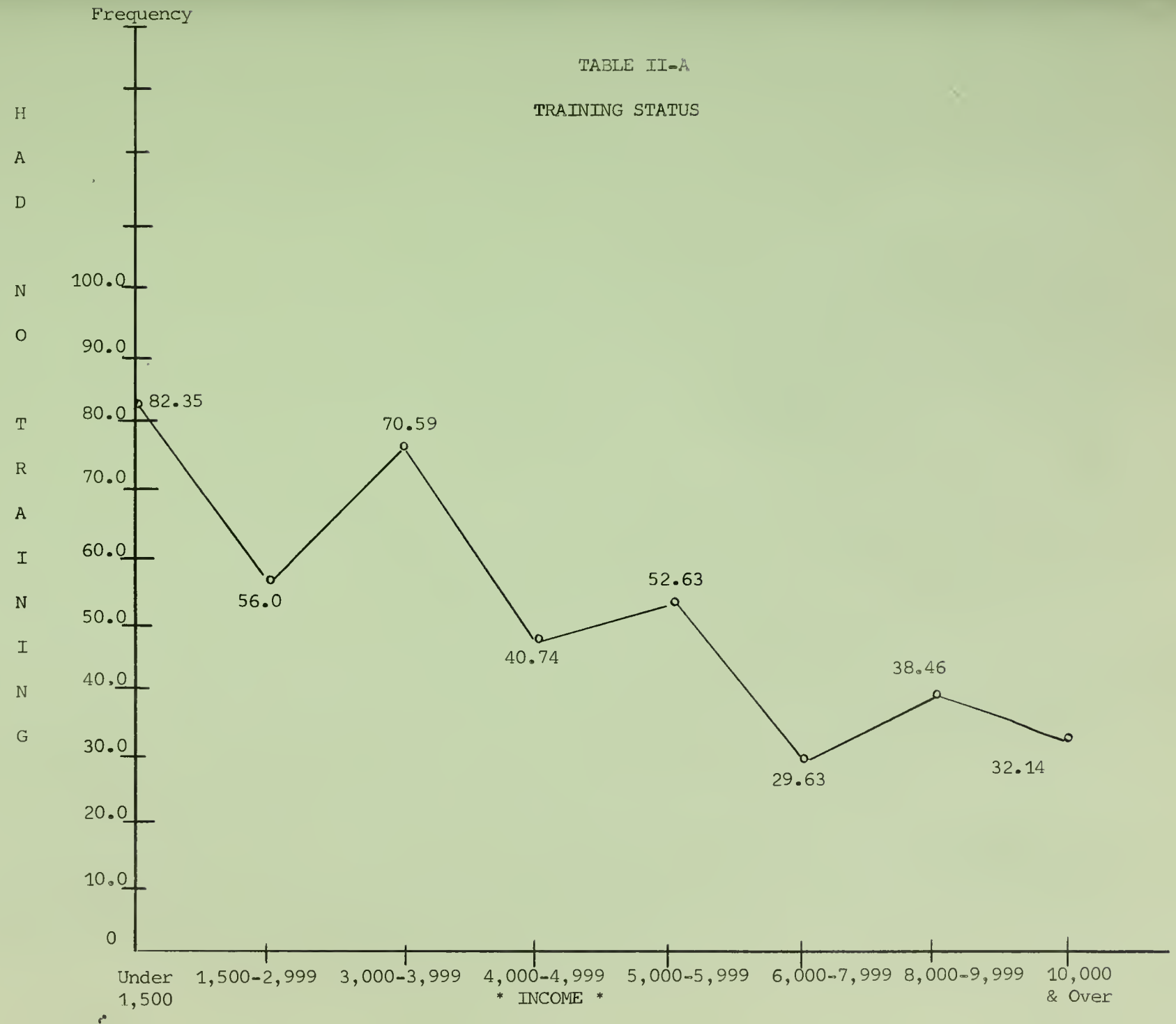


TABLE II-B

TRAINING STATUS

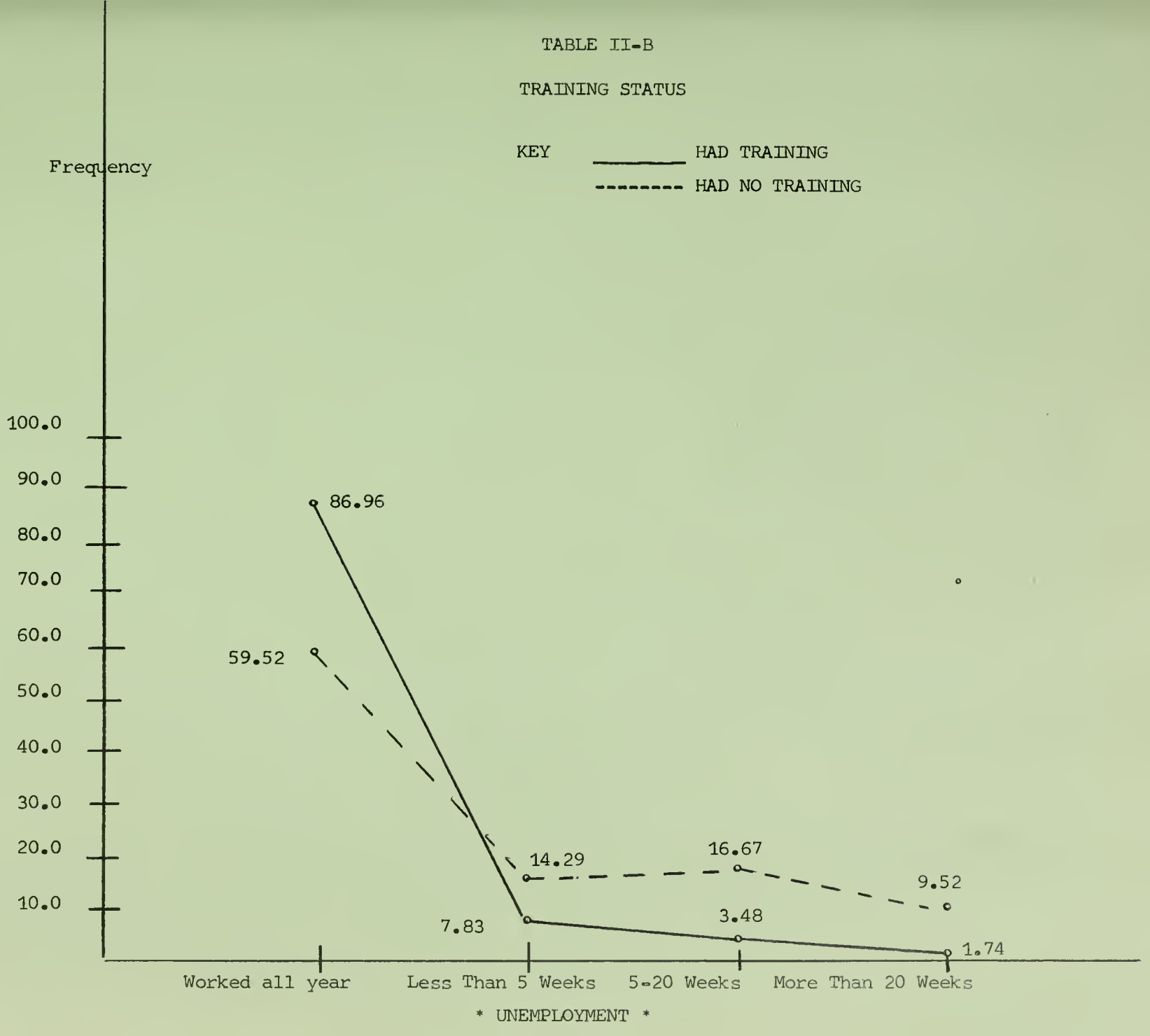


TABLE III

INCOME VERSUS DESIRE FOR TRAINING

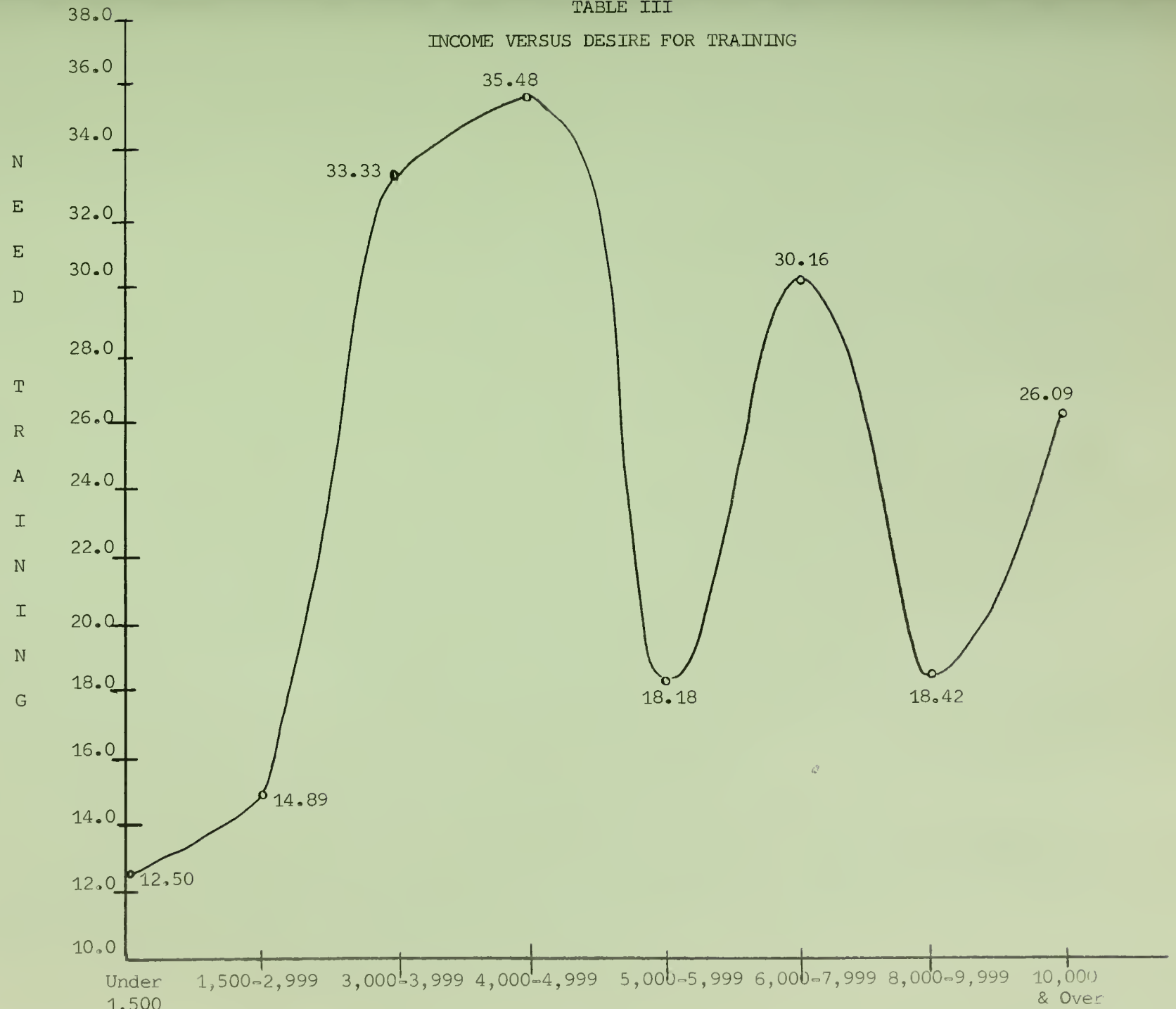


TABLE IV

UNEMPLOYMENT VERSUS DESIRE FOR TRAINING

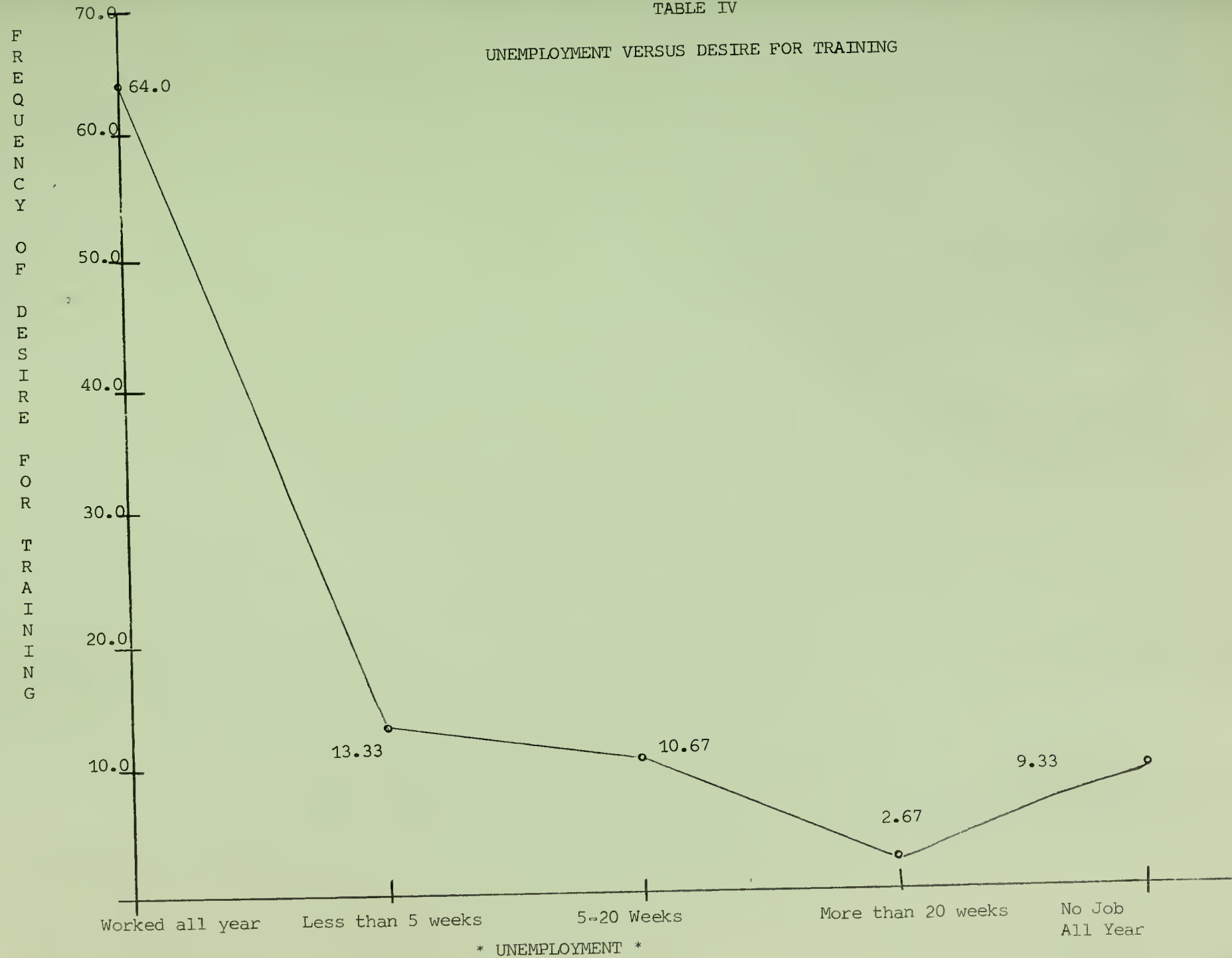


TABLE V

UNEMPLOYMENT VERSUS DESIRE FOR TRAINING

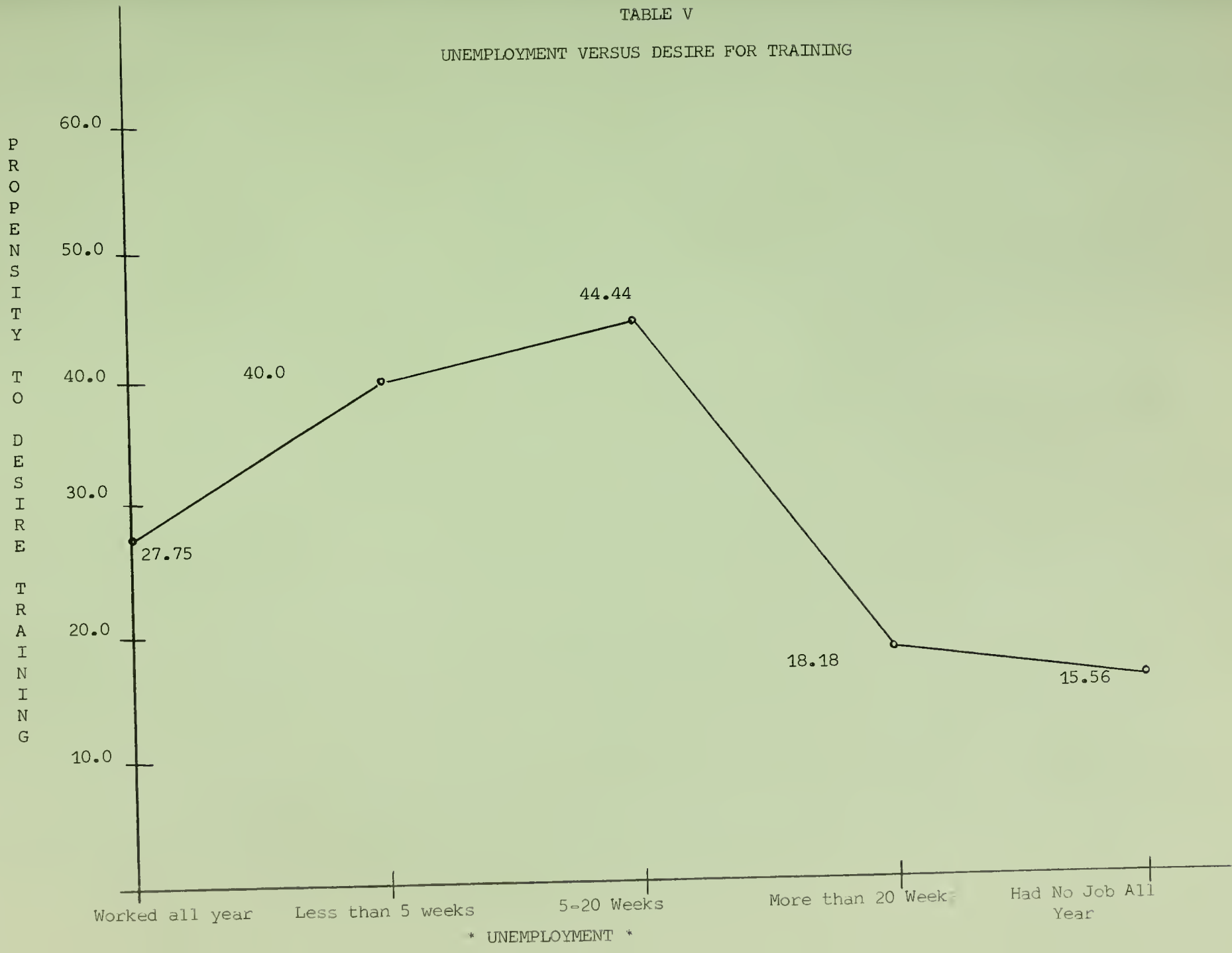


TABLE VI

INCOME VERSUS TRAINING MOBILITY

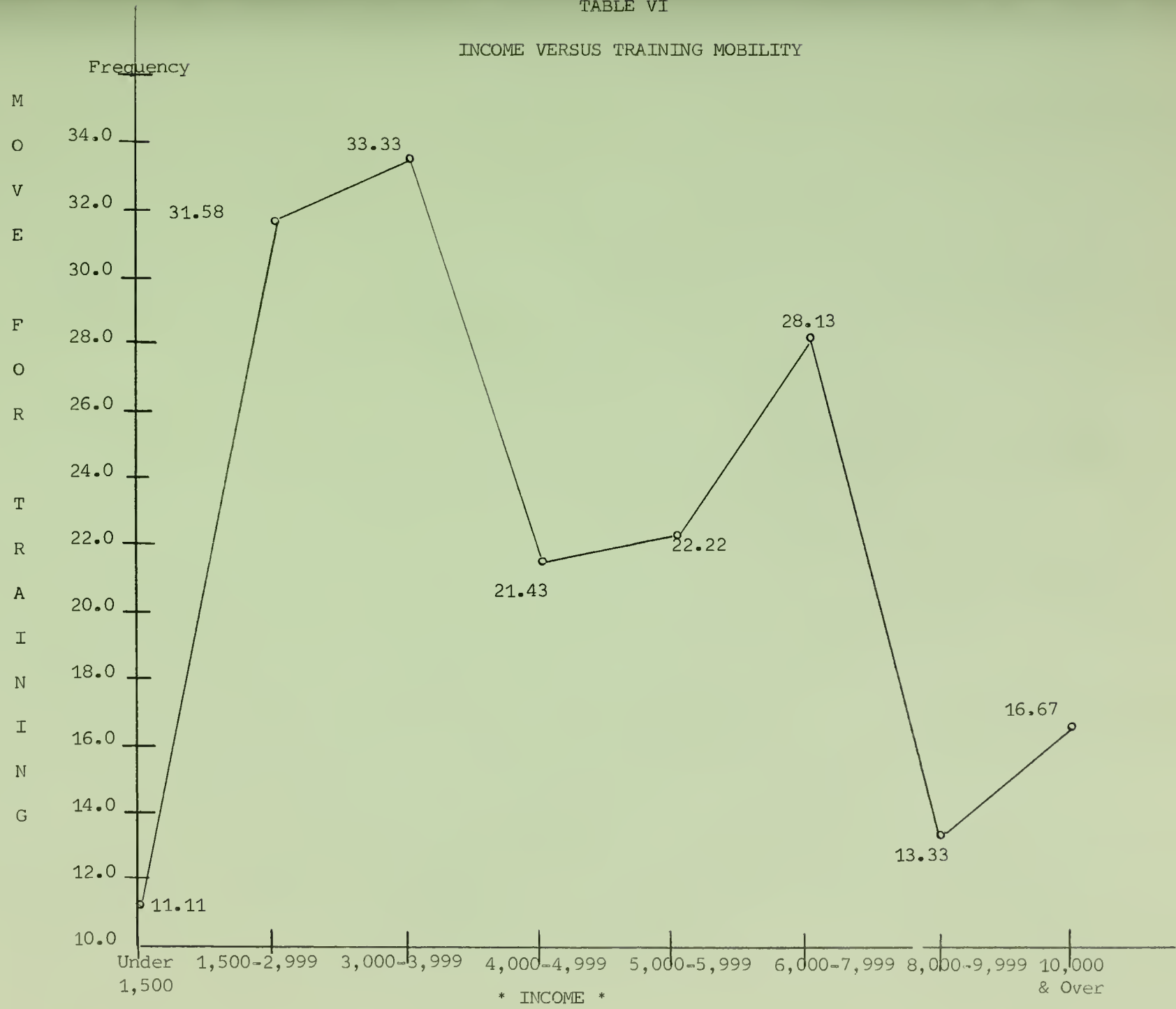


TABLE VII
EDUCATION AND TRAINING STATUS

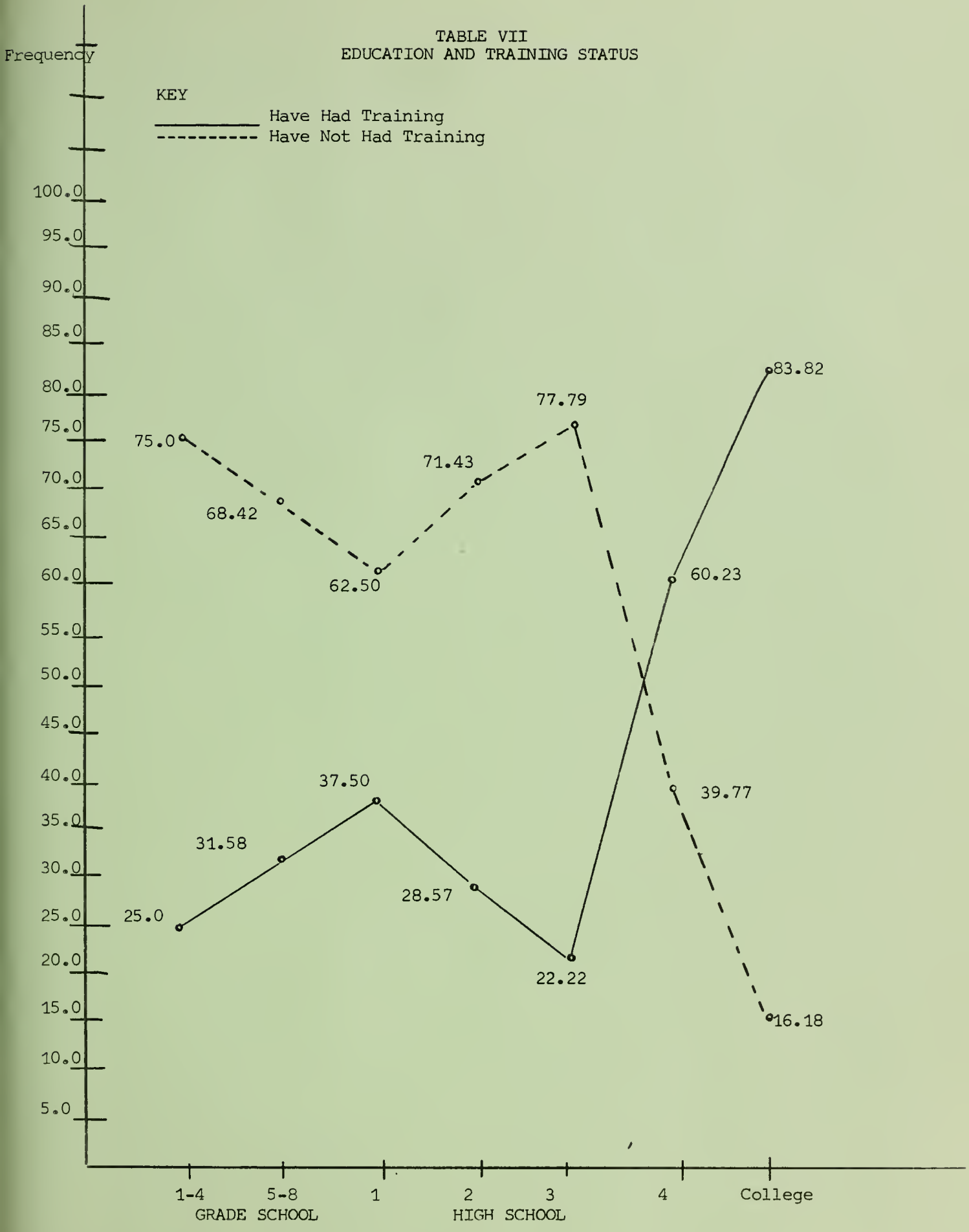


TABLE VIII

EDUCATION AND DESIRE FOR TRAINING

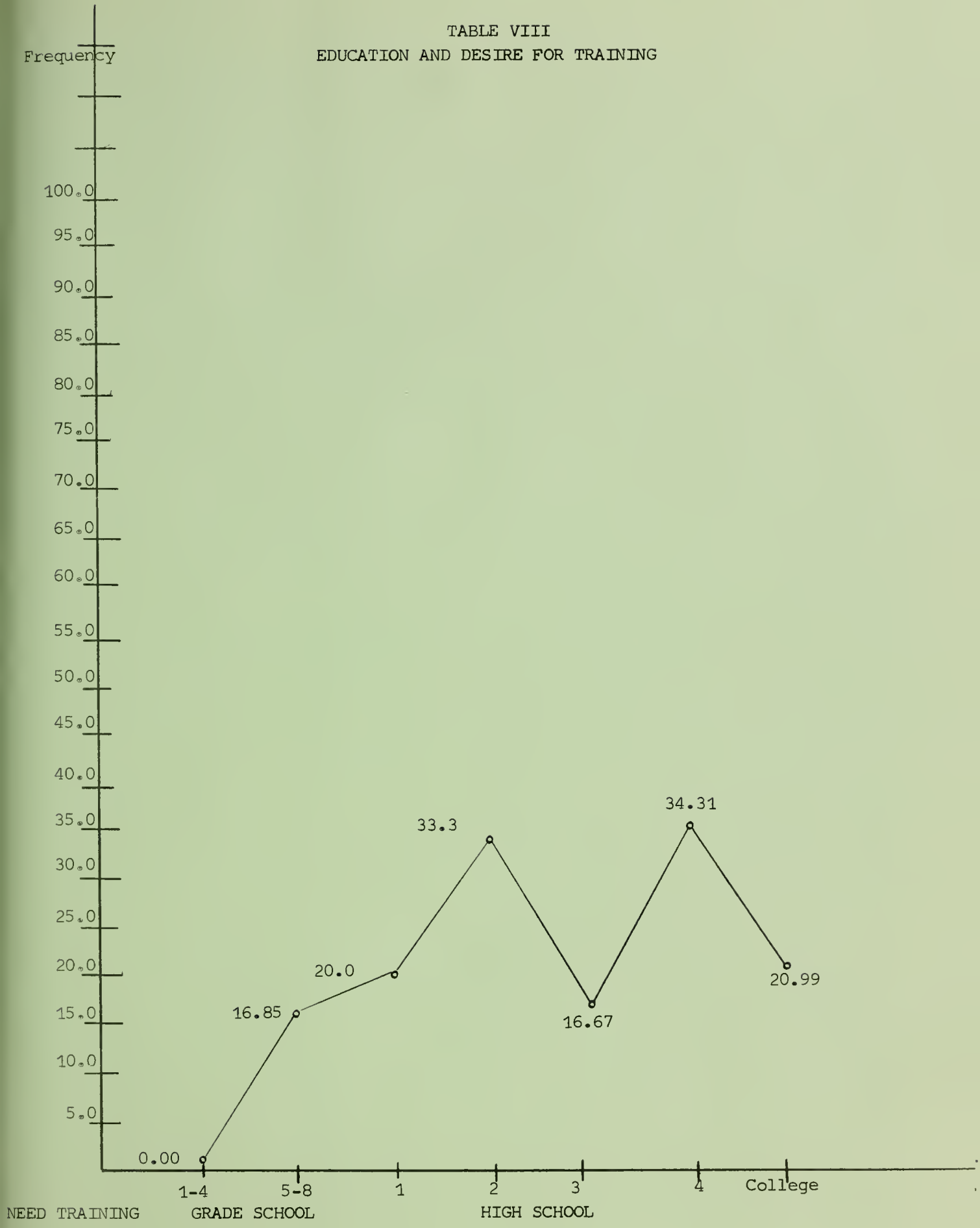


TABLE IX
EDUCATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT
GRADE SCHOOL - 5 through 8

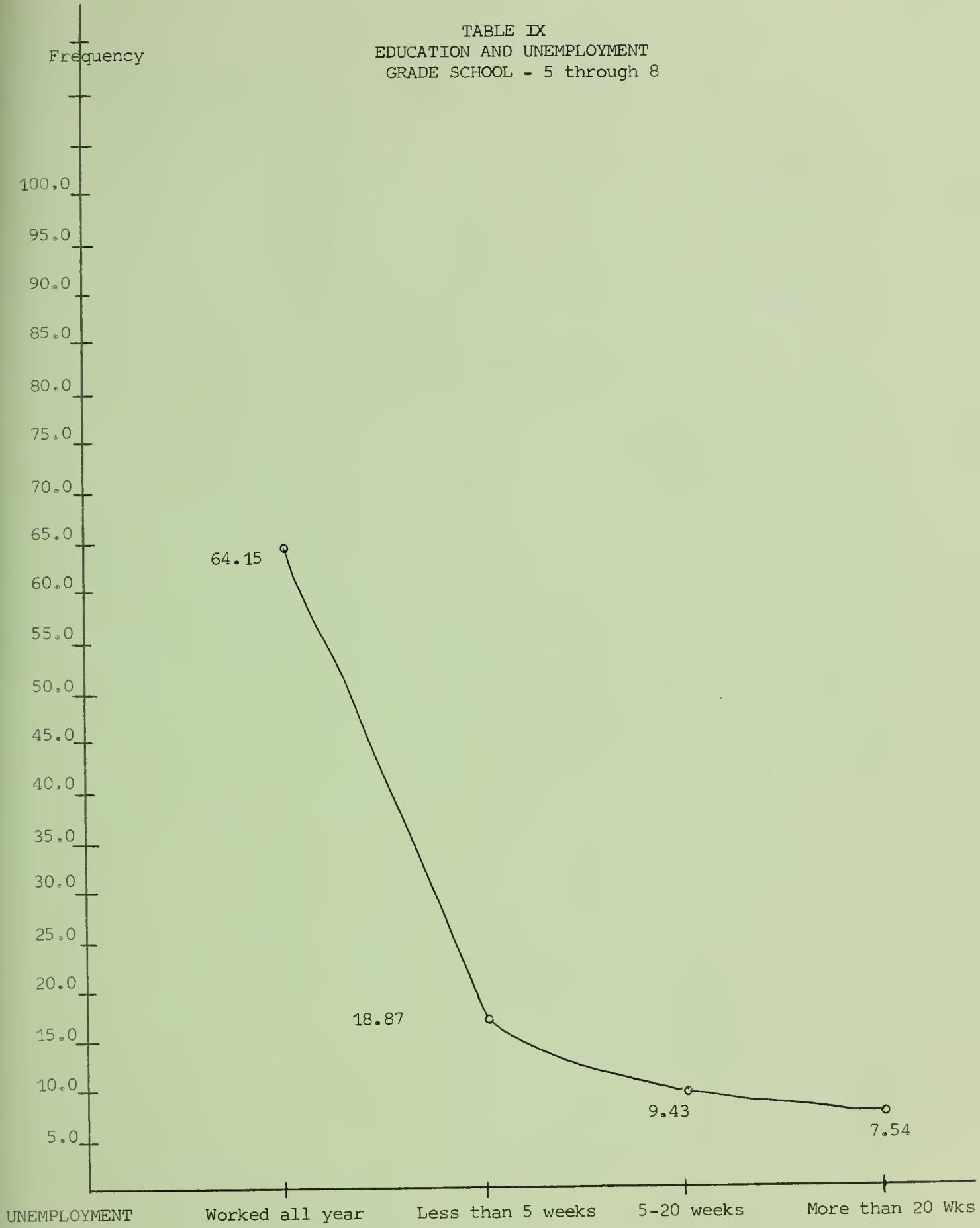


TABLE X
EDUCATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT
HIGH SCHOOL - 1

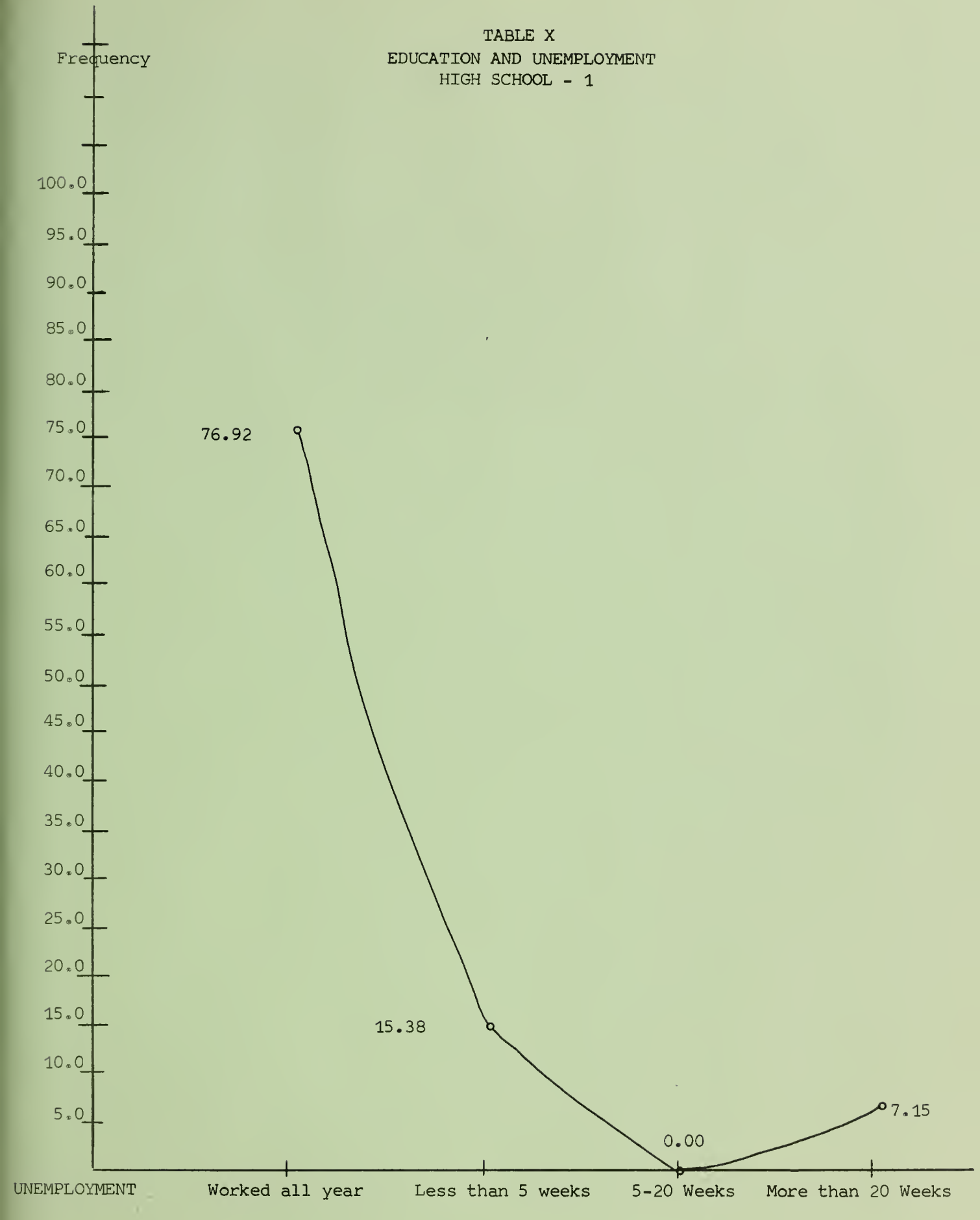


TABLE XI
EDUCATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT
HIGH SCHOOL - 2

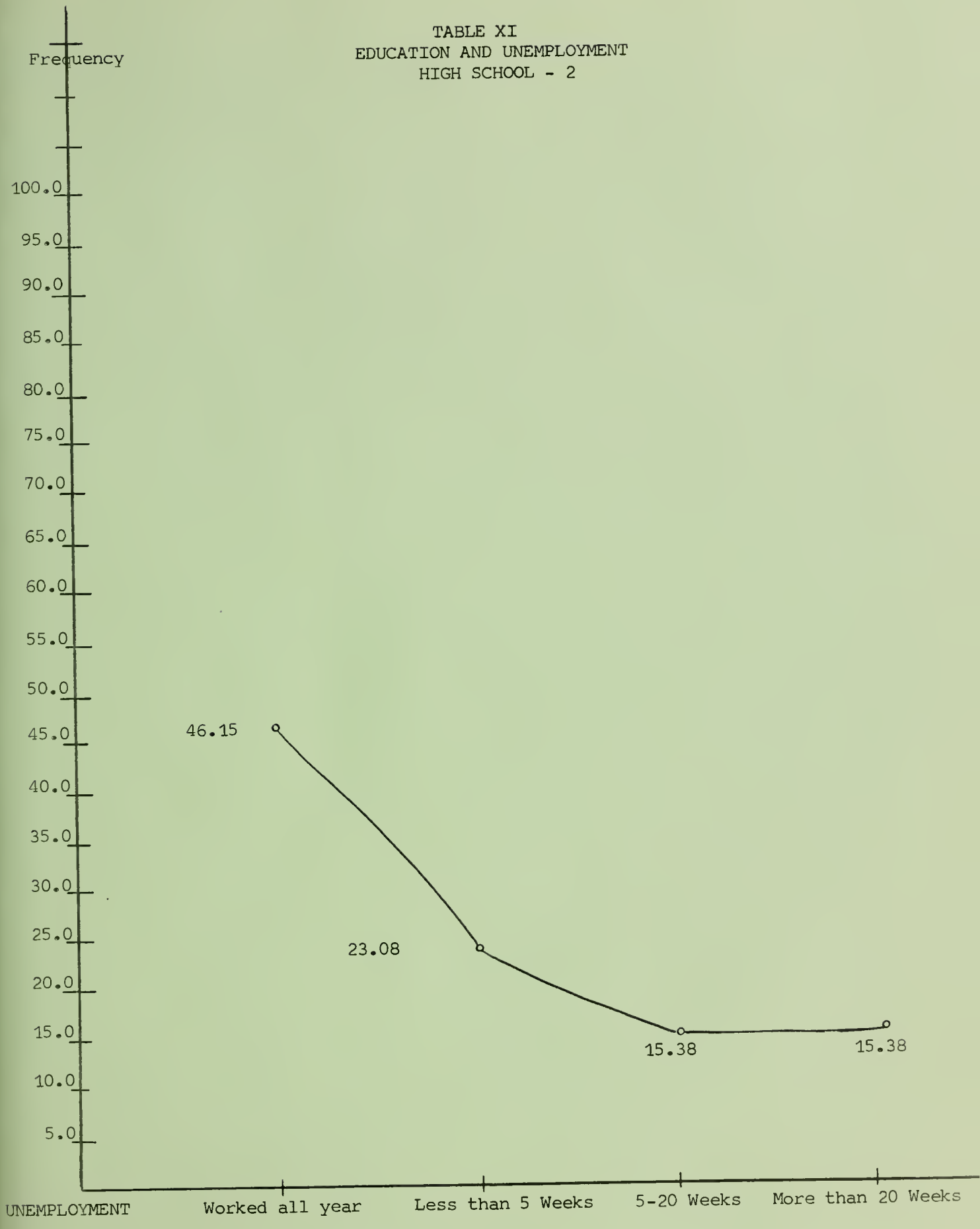


TABLE XII
EDUCATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT
HIGH SCHOOL 3

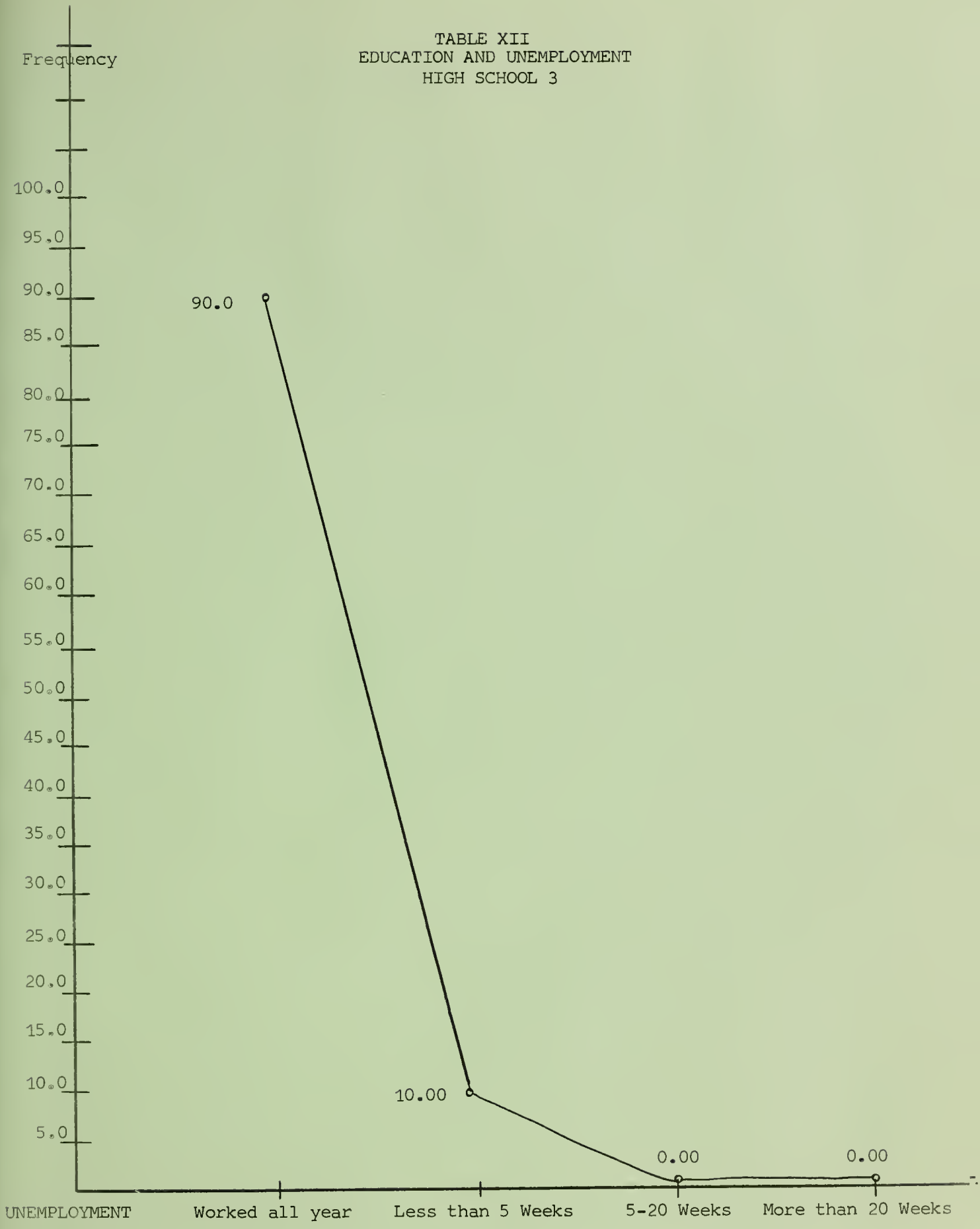


TABLE XIII
EDUCATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT
HIGH SCHOOL - 4

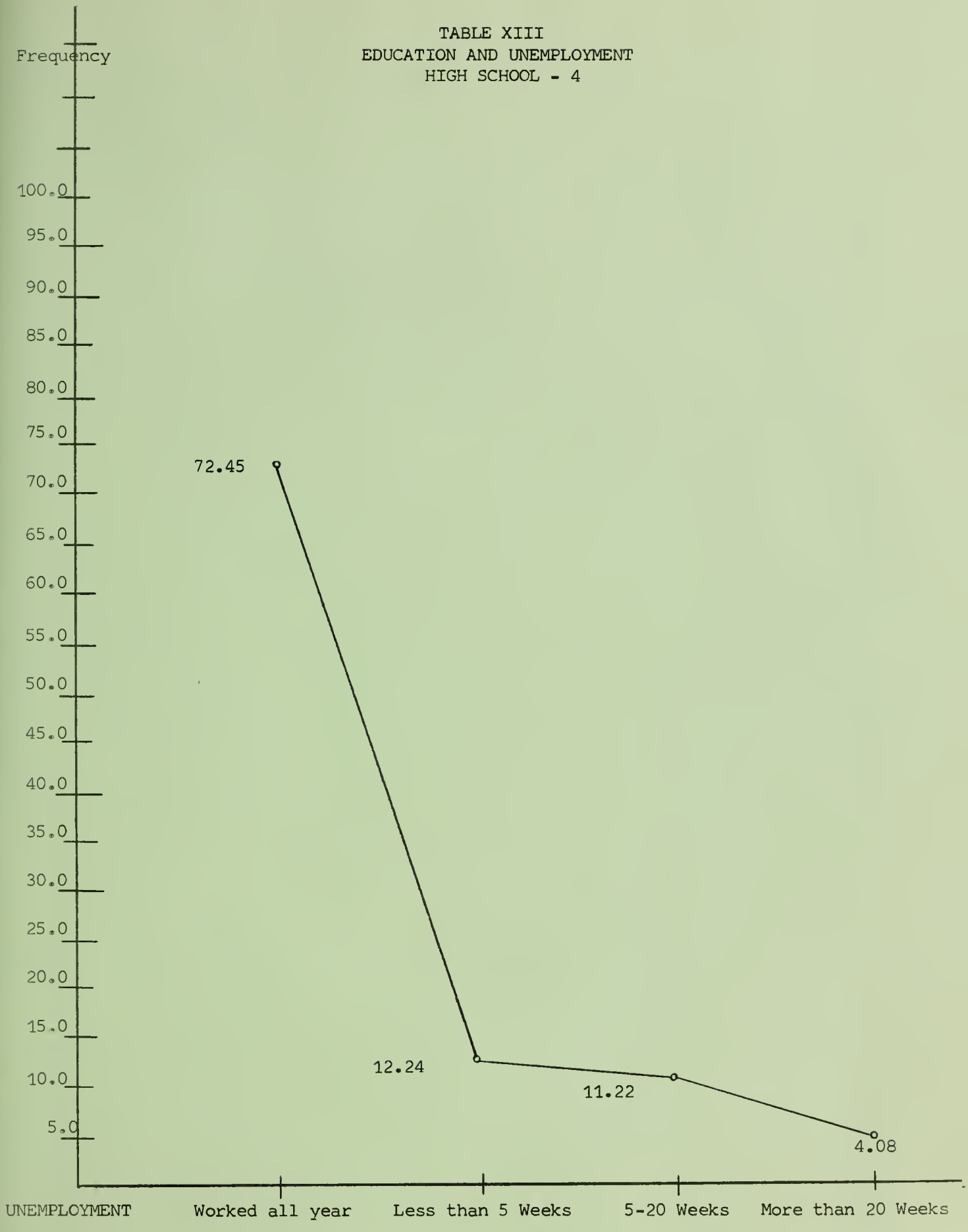


TABLE XIV
EDUCATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT
COLLEGE EDUCATION

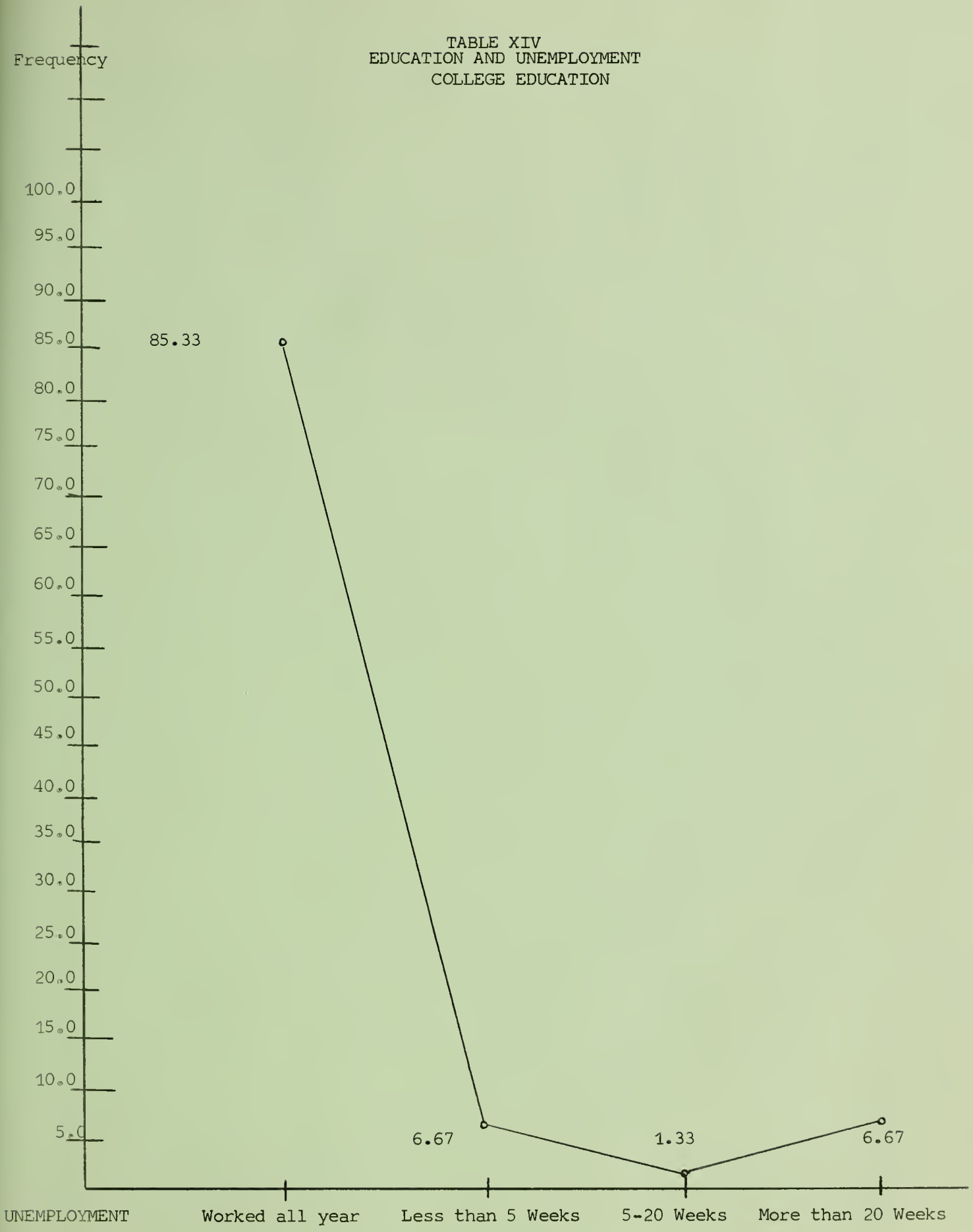


TABLE XV

INCOME VERSUS JOB MOBILITY

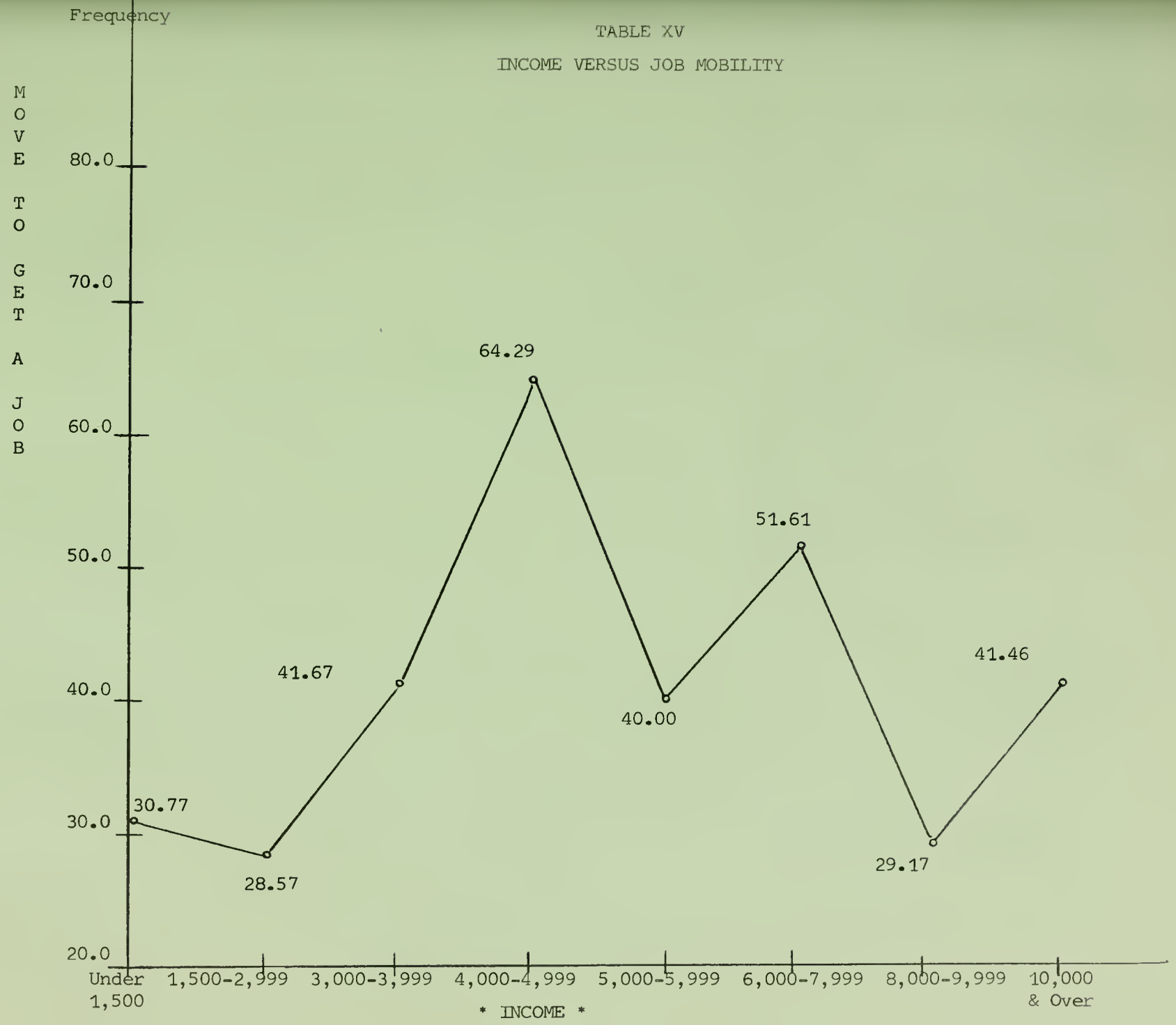
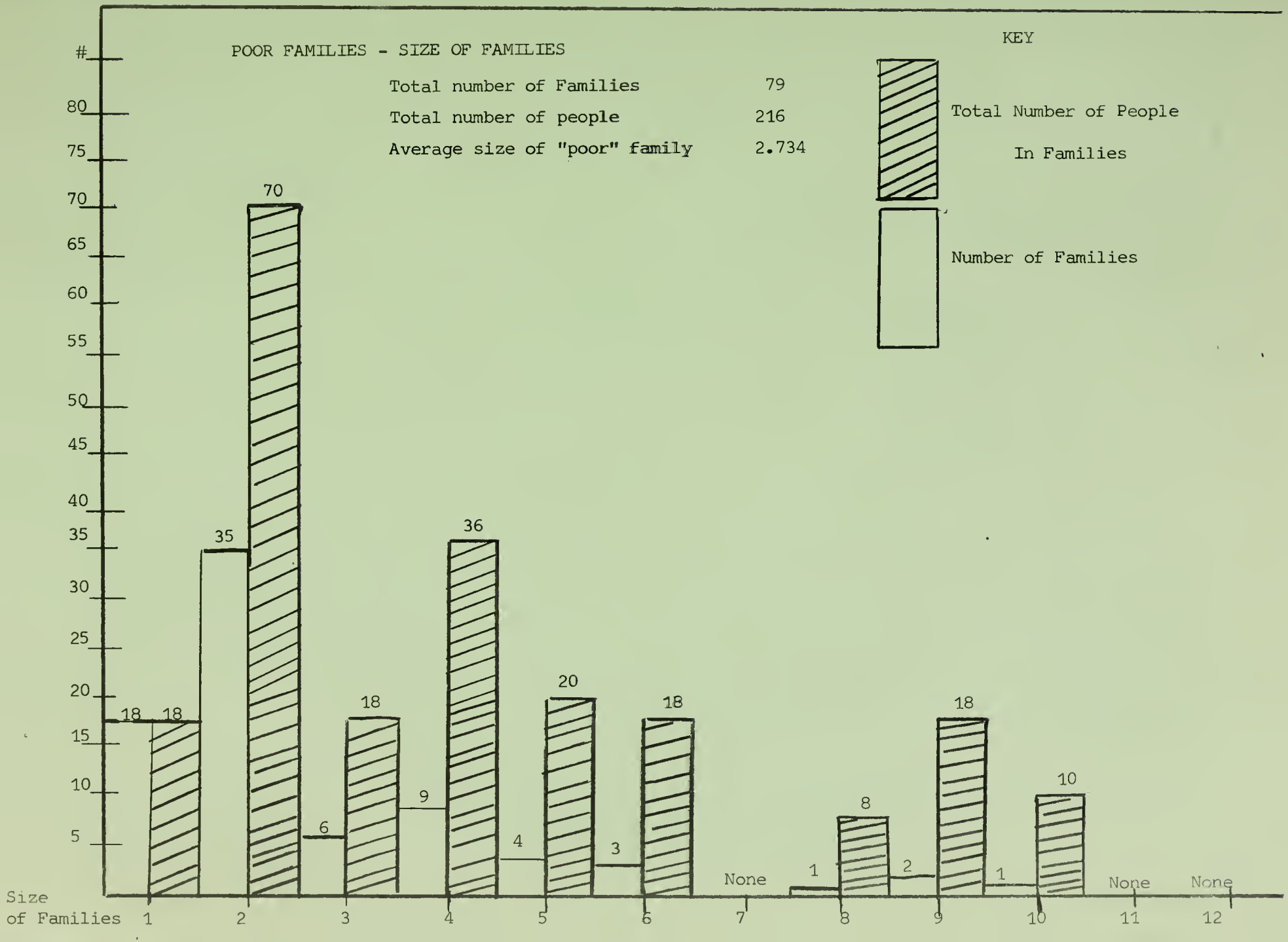


TABLE XVI


POOR FAMILIES - SIZE OF FAMILIES
Total number of Families 79
Total number of people 216
Average size of "poor" family 2.734
KEY
Total Number of People In Families
Number of Families
#
80
75
70
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
18
18
35
70
6
18
9
36
4
20
3
18
None
1
8
2
18
1
10
None
None
Size of Families
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

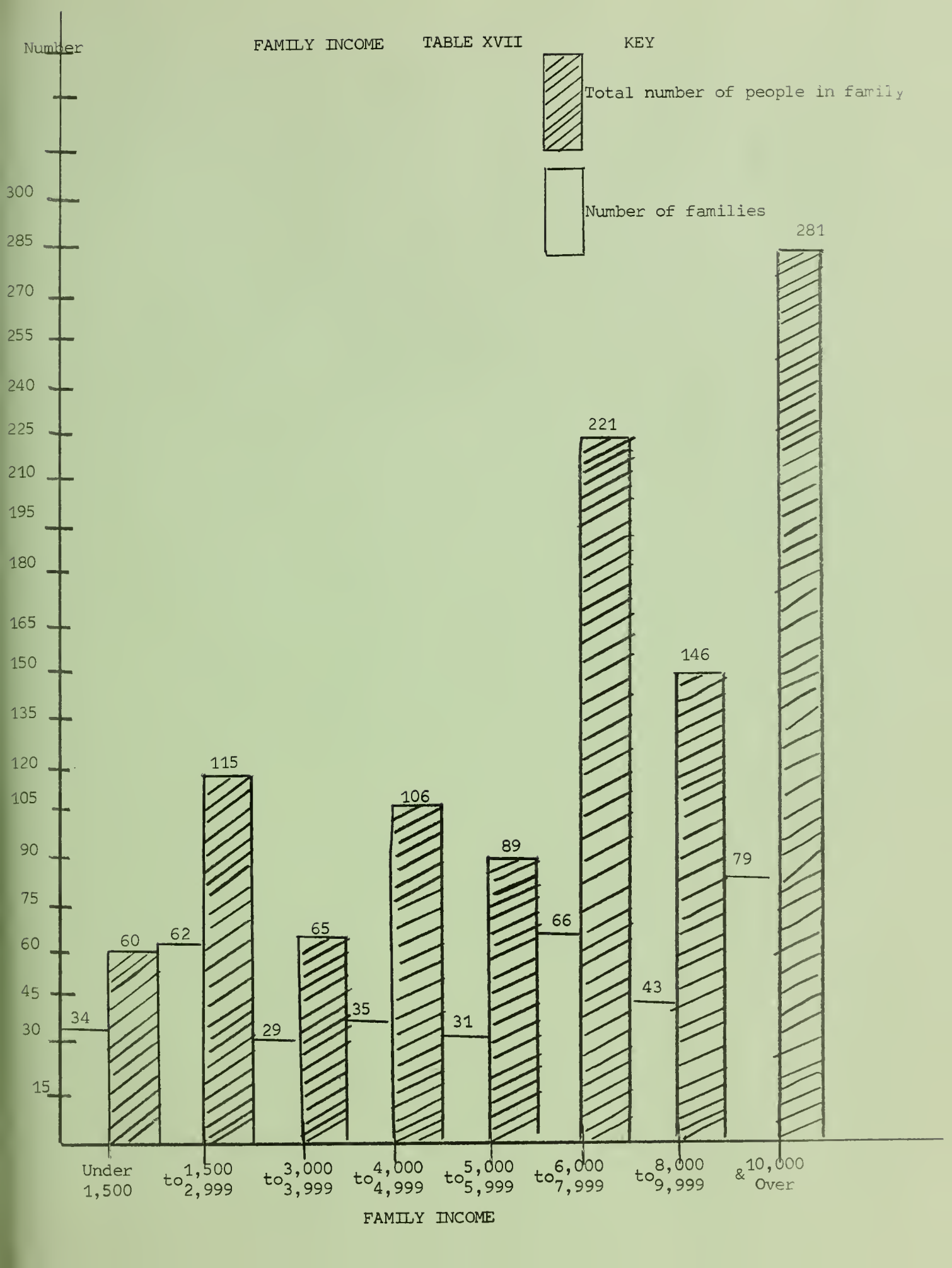

Number
FAMILY INCOME TABLE XVII
KEY
Total number of people in family
Number of families
300
285
270
255
240
225
210
195
180
165
150
135
120
105
90
75
60
45
30
15
34
60
62
115
29
65
35
106
31
89
66
221
43
146
79
281
Under 1,500
1,500 to 2,999
3,000 to 3,999
4,000 to 4,999
5,000 to 5,999
6,000 to 7,999
8,000 to 9,999
10,000 & Over
FAMILY INCOME

TABLE XVIII

FAMILY SIZE VERSUS PER CAPITA INCOME

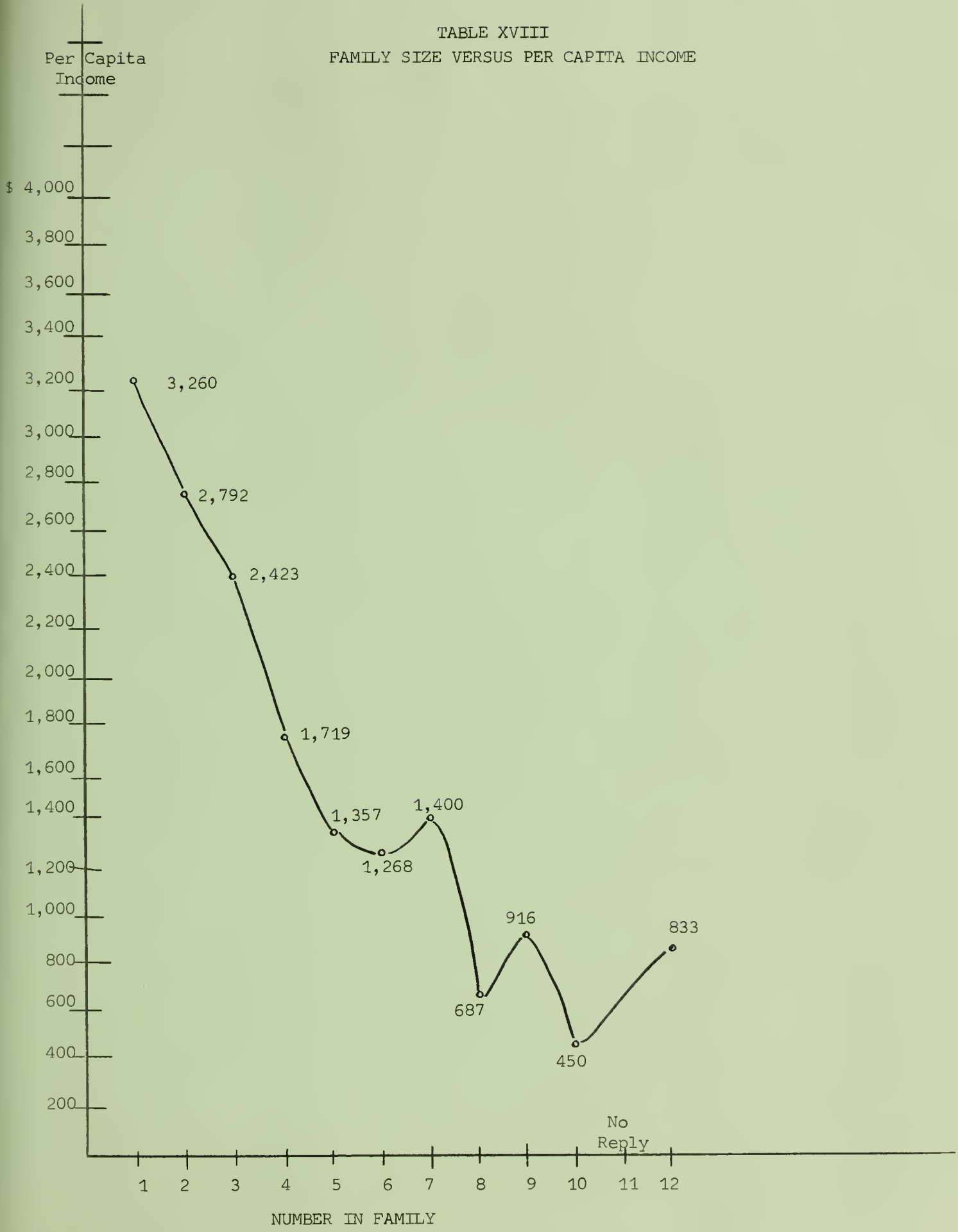


TABLE XIX
COMMUNITY RESIDENCY

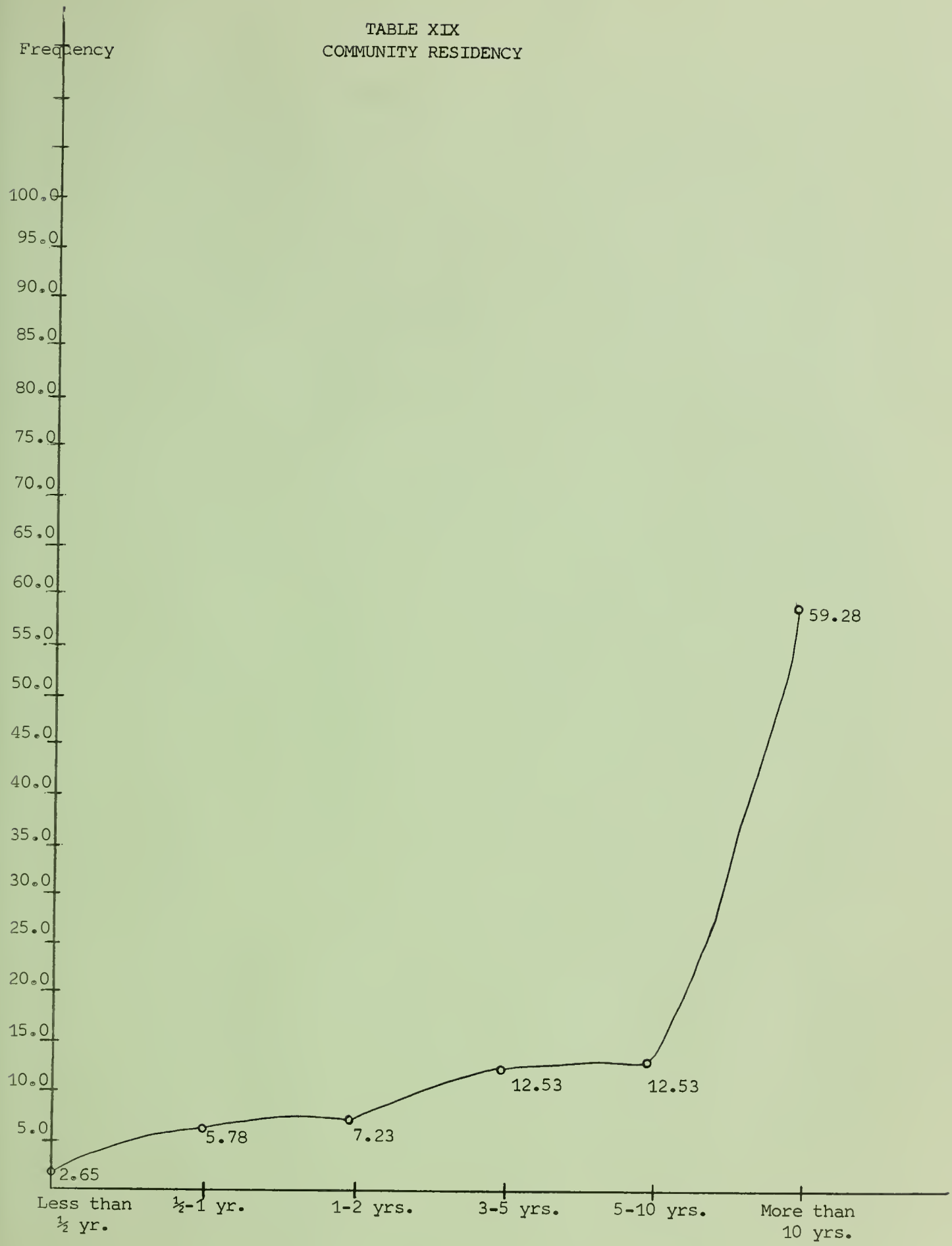


TABLE XX

INCOME VERSUS HOME RENTAL

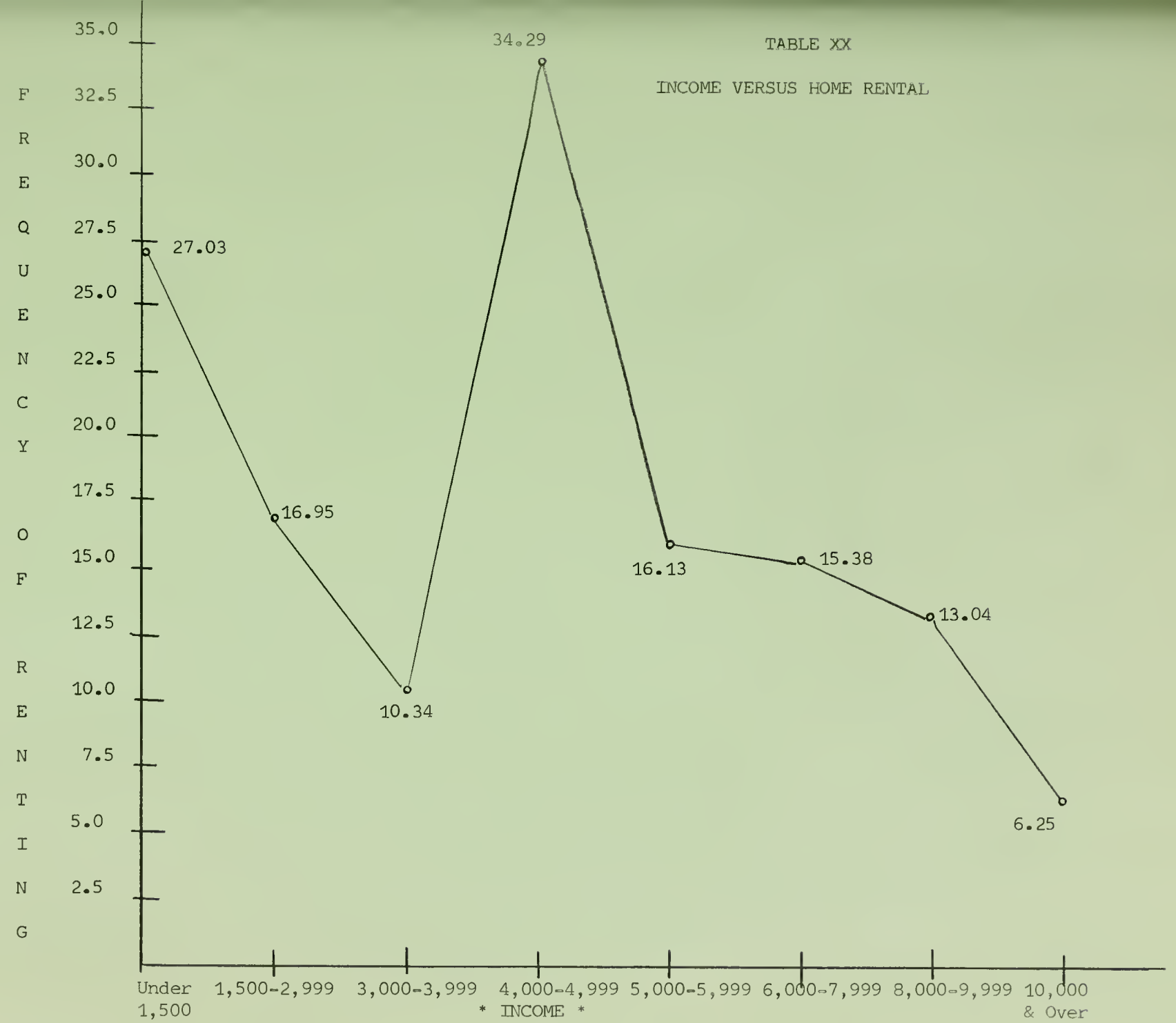


TABLE XXI

RESIDENCY VERSUS HOME IMPROVEMENT

TABLE XXII

HOME IMPROVEMENT

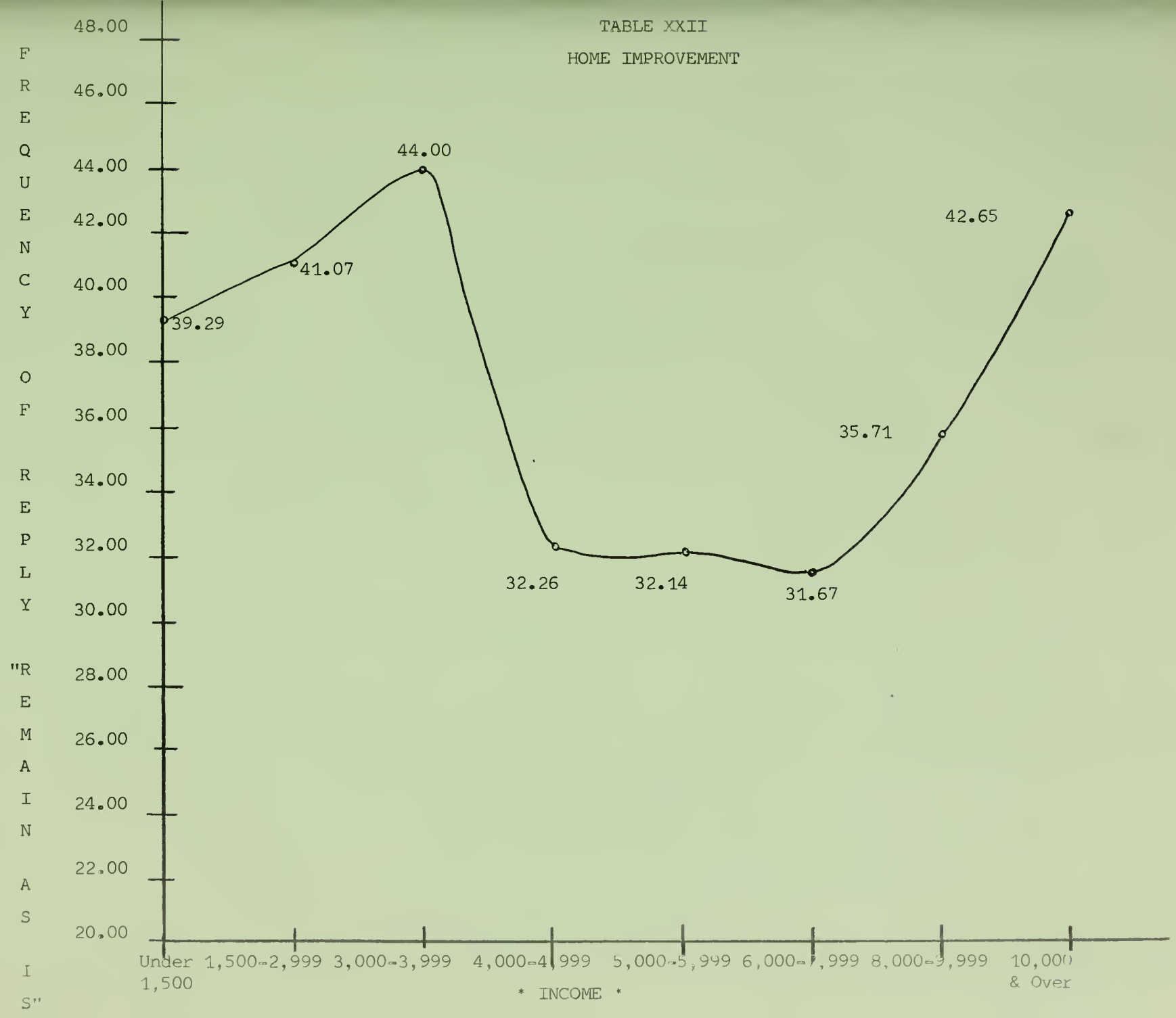


TABLE XXIII

HOME IMPROVEMENT

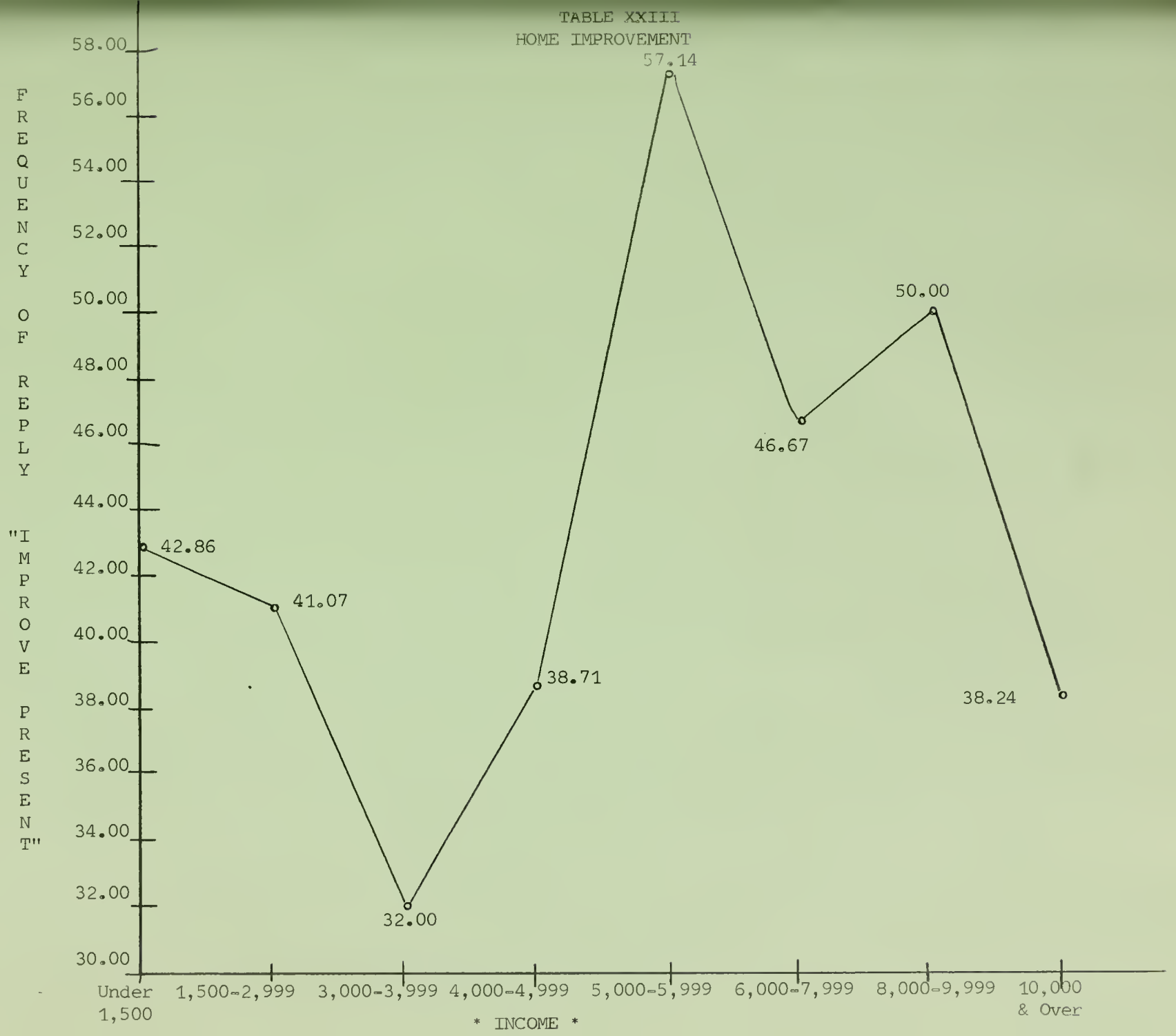


TABLE XXIV

HOME IMPROVEMENT

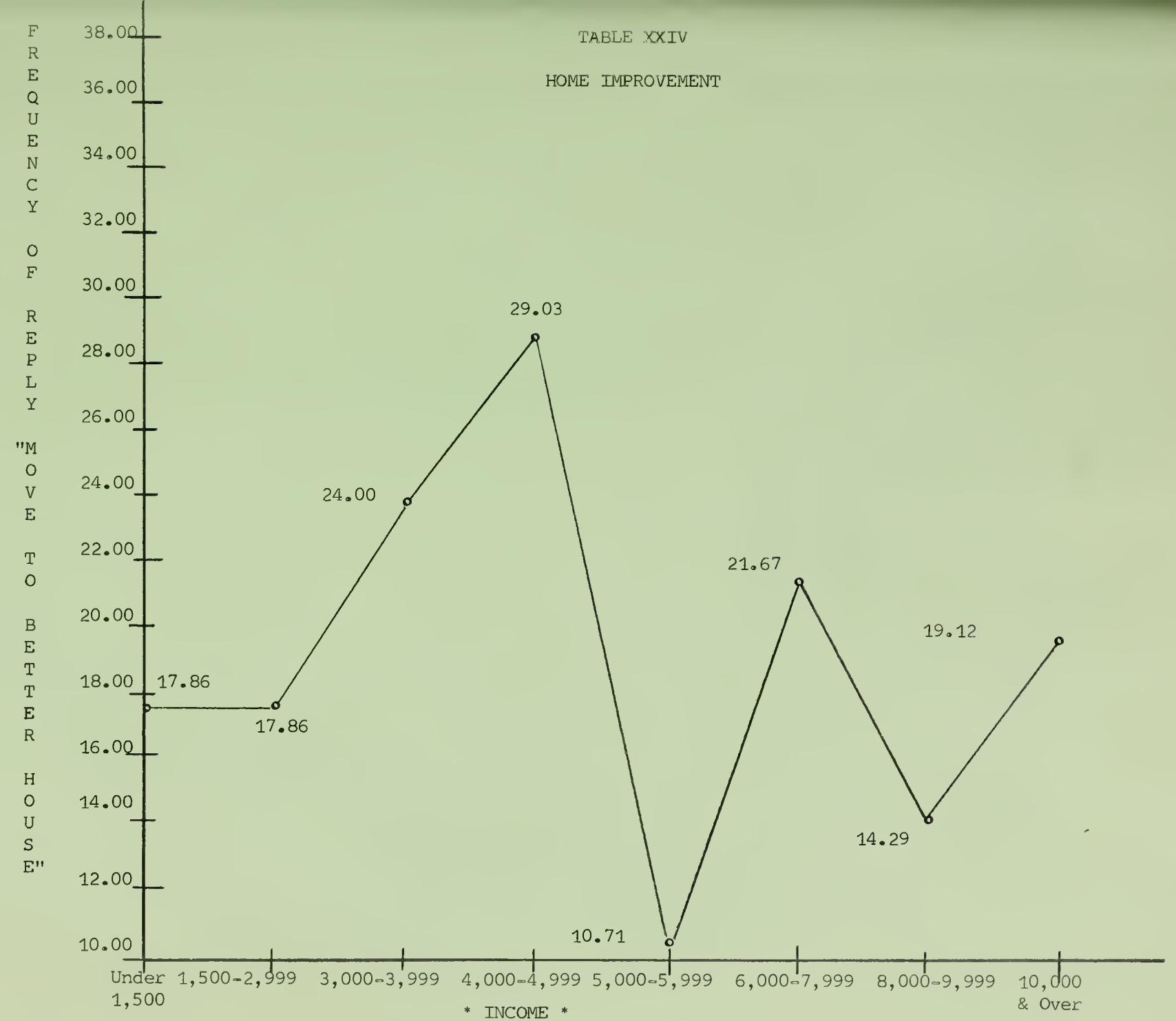


TABLE XXV

INCOME VERSUS LACK OF TRANSPORTATION

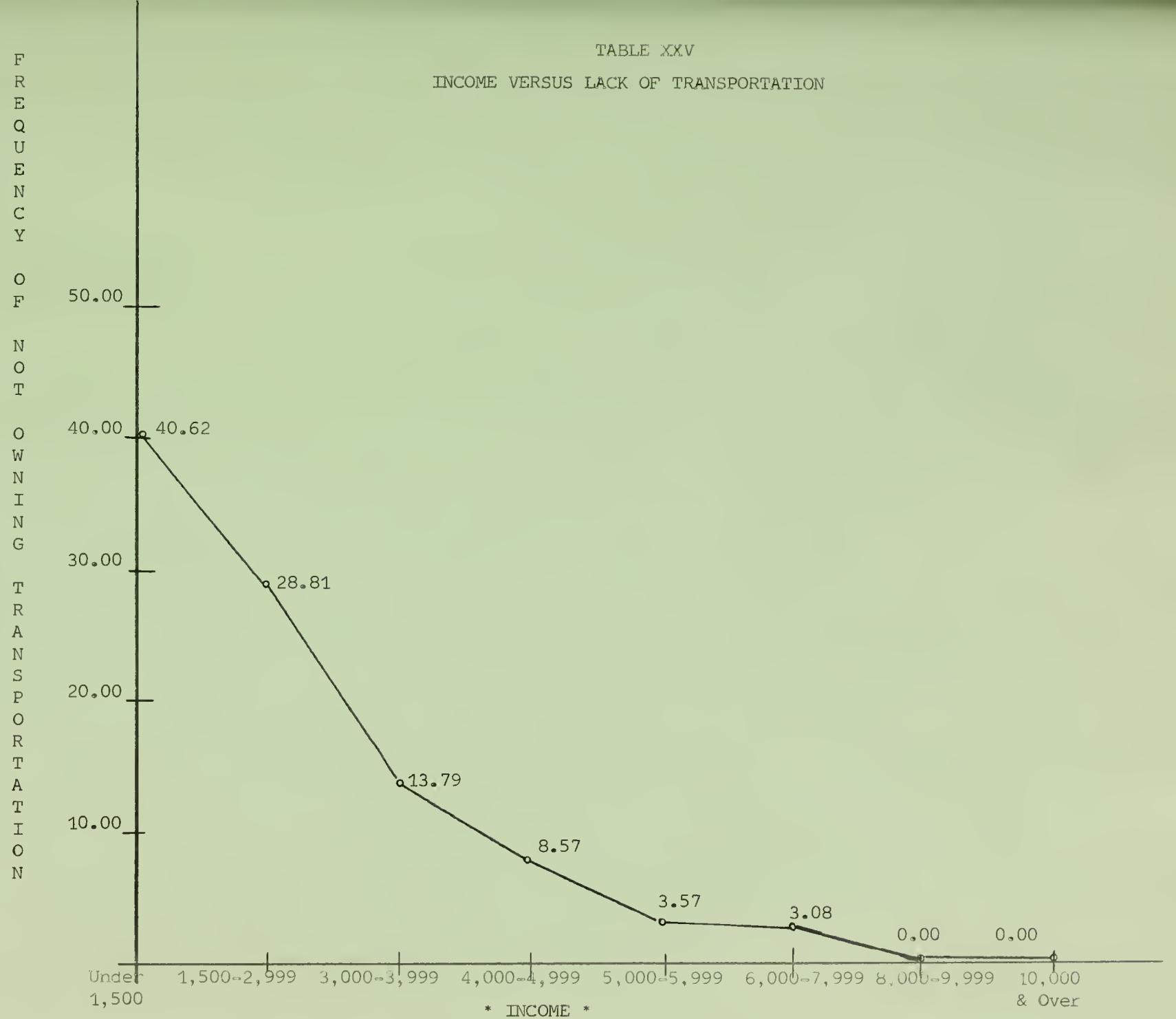


TABLE XXVI
TRANSPORTATION VERSUS AGE

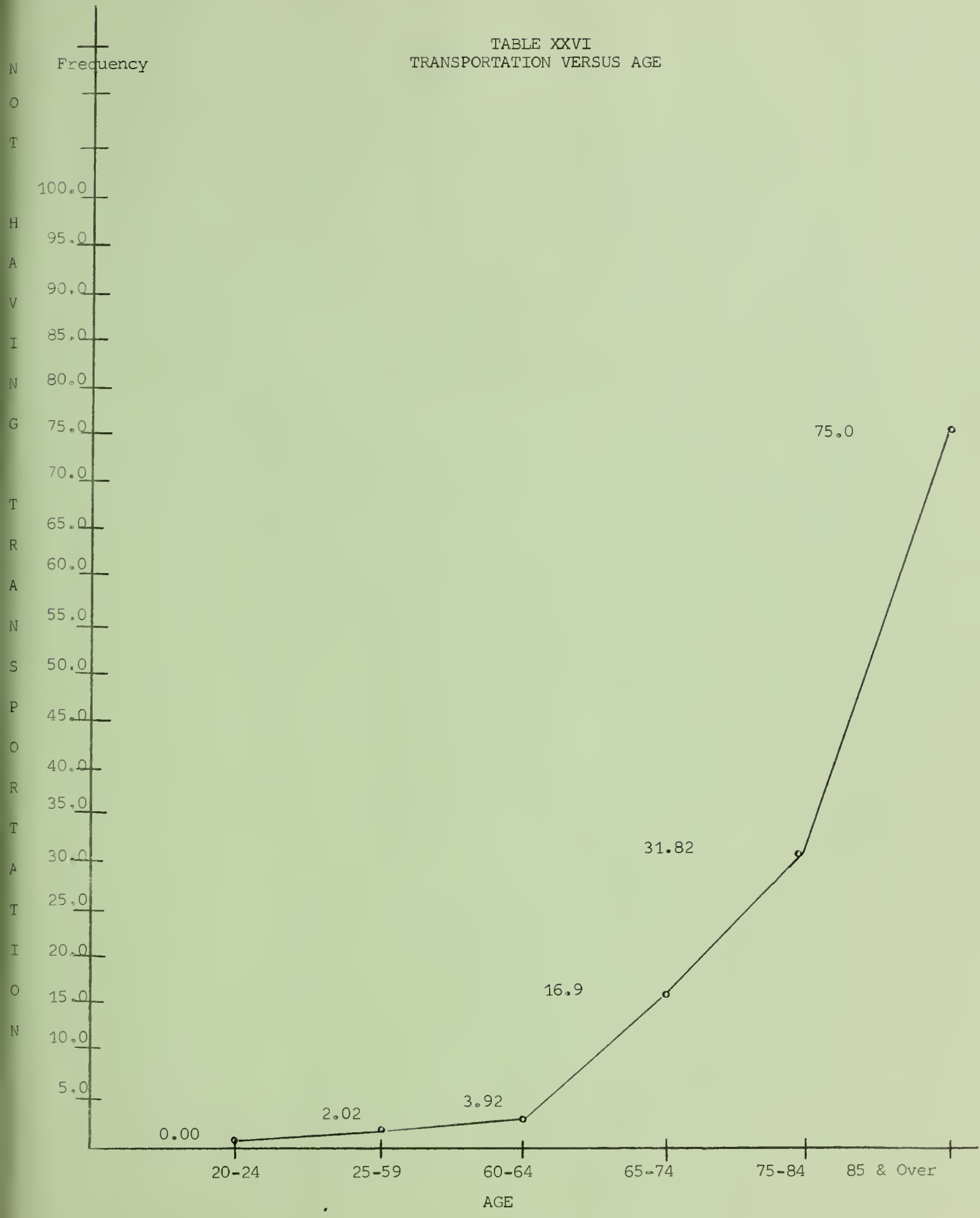


Table XXVII

Educational Stratification

The figures below represent the percentage of the community's heads of families who had had at least a certain level of education. For example, 55.48% of Musselshell County's heads of families have had at least a high school education.

COLLEGE	
9 years	.51%
8 years	---
7 years	1.27%
6 years	2.28%
5 years	4.82%
4 years	12.94%
3 years	14.97%
2 years	19.54%
1 year	24.37%
HIGH SCHOOL	
4 years	55.48%
3 years	59.13%
2 years	64.21%
1 year	69.54%
GRADE SCHOOL	
8 years	88.07%
7 years	92.64%
6 years	95.18%
5 years	96.70%
4 years	97.46%
3 years	98.42%
2 years	98.48%
1 year	99.75%
0 years	100.00%